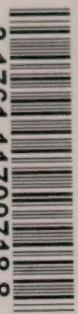


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Canadian Symbols

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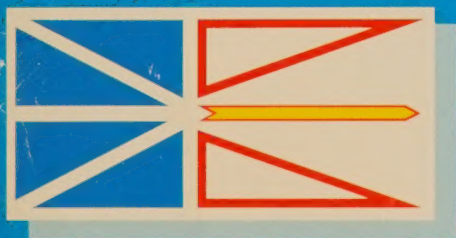
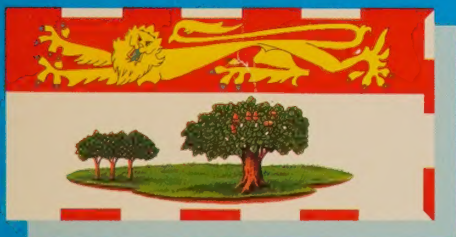
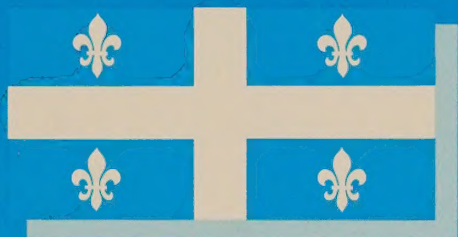
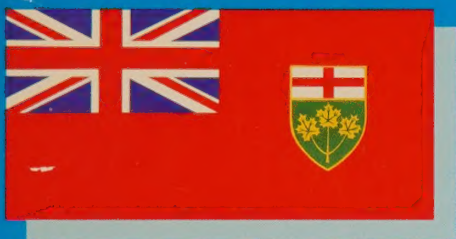
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CANADA

Government
Public

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CANADA

CAI
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-87C17

When the *British North America Act* was proclaimed on July 1, 1867, creating the Dominion of Canada, there was something missing. There was no national flag, no unifying symbol to identify the new country among all the nations of the world. Agreeing on one would take almost another hundred years.

After a lengthy selection process, the maple leaf flag was approved by Parliament in 1964, proclaimed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and hoisted on February 15, 1965, in a special ceremony held on the steps of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.



CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

It is often assumed that Canadian citizenship first came into being on July 1, 1867 at the time of Confederation. In fact, the status of "Canadian Citizen" only became a reality in 1947 with the adoption of the *Canadian Citizenship Act*. Prior to this date, Canadians were, in law, British subjects. During and immediately after the Second World War, Canadians felt increasingly proud of their achievements and believed that it was timely to establish their own citizenship, which would better reflect Canada's status as an independent nation within the world community. Canada was the first Commonwealth nation to establish its own citizenship.

Canada has matured as a bilingual country with a rich, multicultural heritage in all regions. Yet, it is Canadian citizenship that unites us all in our love of country and our sense of belonging.

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which embodies the basic principles, values and beliefs of Canadian citizenship, was proclaimed as part of the *Consti-*

tution Act on April 17, 1982, by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The week including the anniversary of this date each year has been designated Citizenship Week.

Canadians understand that citizenship is a right that carries with it responsibilities. As citizens of Canada, we share many duties, not the least of which is to contribute to the continued growth and development of our country as a free and prosperous nation. Canadian citizenship also embodies a wide range of every-day responsibilities, such as practising mutual respect and understanding and contributing to the betterment of our community and country. We are also called upon to obey established laws, pay taxes, serve on juries, and vote in elections. As citizens, we have a responsibility to develop a knowledge and appreciation of Canada's history, geography, bilingual and multicultural fabric and the symbols that serve to make us all truly Canadian.



CANADA

Government
Publications

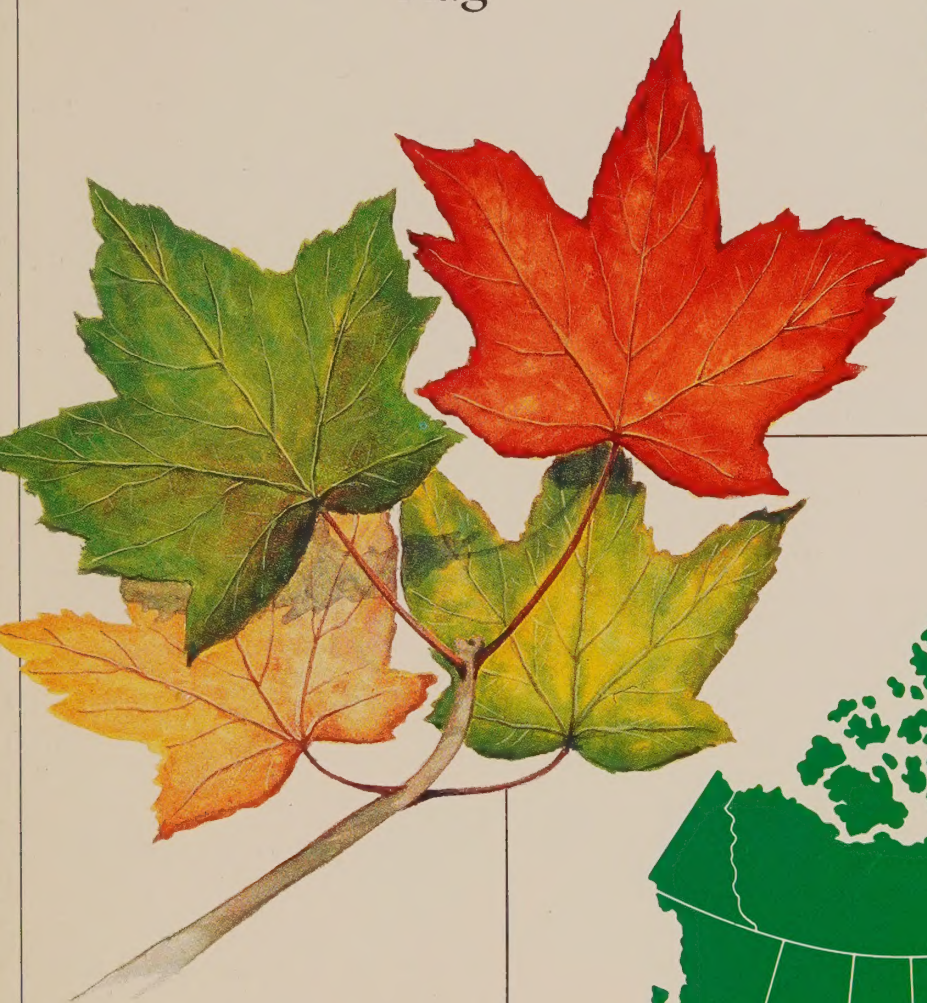
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Flag



Coat of Arms



Emblem
Maple Leaf

CANADA	
Population (1984)	24 280 500
Area: Land	9 167 165 sq km
Fresh Water	755 165 sq km
Total	9 922 330 sq km
Capital	Ottawa



CANADA

Origin of the name

In 1535, two Indian youths told Jacques Cartier about the route to 'kanata.' They were referring to the village of Stadacona; 'kanata' was simply the Huron-Iroquois word for 'village' or 'settlement.' But for want of another name, Cartier used 'Canada' to refer not only to Stadacona (the site of present-day Quebec City), but also to the entire area subject to its chief, Donnacona. The name was soon applied to a much larger area: maps in 1547 designated everything north of the St. Lawrence River as 'Canada.'

Cartier also called the St. Lawrence River the "rivière de Canada," a name used until the early 1600s. By 1616, although the entire region was known as New France, the area along the great River of Canada and the Gulf of St. Lawrence was still called Canada.

Soon explorers and fur traders opened up territory to the west and to the south and the area depicted as 'Canada' grew. In the early 1700s, the name referred to all lands in what is now the American mid-west and as far south as present-day Louisiana.

The first use of 'Canada' as an official name came in 1791 when the Province of Quebec was divided into the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada. In 1841, the two Canadas were again united under one name, the Province of Canada. At Confederation, the new country assumed the name of Canada.

History

Ten provinces and two territories make up Canada today. However, in 1867 when the *British North America Act* was proclaimed creating the new Dominion of Canada, there were only four provinces — Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Three years after Confederation, Canada purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company, which had been granted a charter to the area by the British government exactly two centuries before. Rupert's Land spanned all land drained by rivers flowing into Hudson Bay — roughly 40 percent of present-day Canada. This represented one-

twentieth of all fertile prairie lands (almost 2.8 million ha), and the land around the company's trading posts — about 18,000 ha. The selling price was 300,000 pounds sterling.

Also, in 1870 Britain transferred the North-Western Territory to Canada. Previously the Hudson's Bay Company had an exclusive licence to trade in this area. When the Palliser and Hind expedition in the mid-1800s discovered that the prairies had enormous farming potential, the British refused to renew the company's licence. With the Hudson's Bay Company out of the area, Britain was free to turn it over to Canada.

The two newly-acquired regions, Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, were combined to form the Northwest Territories. The *Manitoba Act* of 1870 created the province of Manitoba from a small part of this area.

In 1871, the colony of British Columbia joined the union with the promise of a railway to link it with the rest of the country.

In 1873, Prince Edward Island, which had previously declined the offer to join Confederation, became the country's seventh province.

Yukon, which had been a district of the Northwest Territories since 1895, became a separate territory in 1898.

Meanwhile, Canada was opening up its west, just as its neighbour to the south had done before, and migrants from eastern Canada and immigrants from Europe began to fill the prairies, which were still part of the Northwest Territories. Then, in 1905, the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created completing the map of Western Canada.

The last addition to Canada came relatively recently. After great debate and two referenda, Newfoundlanders voted to join Confederation, creating the country's tenth province on March 31, 1949.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

By proclamation of King George V on November 21, 1921

Description:

The design reflects the importance of the four founding nations. The shield of the Royal Arms of Canada features the three royal lions of England, the royal lion of Scotland, the royal fleurs-de-lis of France and the royal Irish harp of Tara. On the bottom portion of the shield is a sprig of three Canadian maple leaves. The Coat of Arms is supported by the lion of England holding the Union Flag and the unicorn of Scotland carrying the flag of Royal France. The crest is a crowned lion holding a red maple leaf. At the base of the Royal Arms are the floral emblems of the four founding nations of Canada: the English rose, the Scottish thistle, the French fleur-de-lis and the Irish shamrock.

Motto:

A MARI USQUE AD MARE
(from sea to sea).

Flag

Adopted:

By resolution of Parliament on October 22, 1964; proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth II to take effect on February 15, 1965, the day the maple leaf flag was first raised over Parliament Hill.

Description:

The flag is red and white, the official colours of Canada as appointed by King George V in 1921, with a stylized 11-point red maple leaf in its centre.

Previous flags included the Union Flag (commonly known as the Union Jack), first flown over Canada in 1621, and the Canadian Red Ensign, a form of which was used from approximately 1870. The search for a new Canada flag began in 1946 when a select committee of Parliament examined more than 1,500 designs. Then, and for the next 18 years, agreement could not be reached on a new design. However, as the centennial of Confederation approached, Parliament increased its efforts to choose a new flag. Our present flag was flown for the first time on February 15, 1965.

Proportion:

Two by length and one by width

BRITISH COLUMBIA



Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Pacific Dogwood

BRITISH COLUMBIA

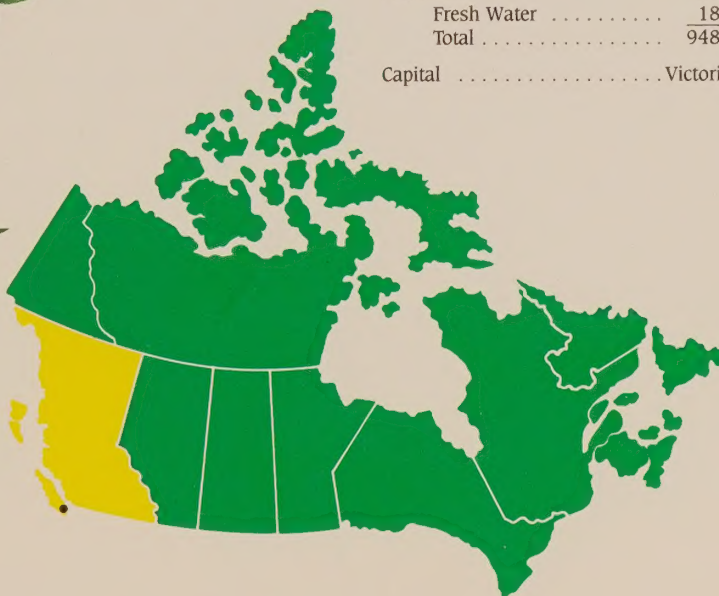
Population (1984) 2 724 900

Area: Land 930 528 sq km

Fresh Water 18 068 sq km

Total 948 596 sq km

Capital Victoria



BRITISH COLUMBIA

Origin of the Name

The southern region of the area now known as British Columbia was called Columbia, after the Columbia River, and the central region was given the name of New Caledonia by Simon Fraser as he explored the area. To avoid confusion with Colombia in South America and the island of New Caledonia in the Pacific, Queen Victoria named the area British Columbia when it became a colony in 1858.

History

British Columbia was inhabited by the greatest number of distinct Indian tribes of any province or territory in Canada. Because of the diversity of the Pacific coast — mild to cold climates, seashore to mountain tops — the tribes that settled in this area developed completely different cultures and languages. Experts have found very few similarities among their languages. They were not only different from each other, but also from the rest of the Indian tribes in Canada. Among the tribes along the coastline were the Nootka, Bella Coola, Tlinkit, Haida, Tsimshian, Kwakiutl and Salish. The tribes found on the plateaus of the Rocky Mountains included the Tagish, Tahltan, Tsetsaut, Carrier, Chilcotin, Interior Salish, Nicola and Kootenay.

Unlike Eastern Canada, where the French and English disputed control of the land, the first two countries to contest areas of British Columbia were Spain and Russia. In the 1700s, the Spanish claimed ownership of the west coast from Mexico to Vancouver Island. At the same time, the Russians were making an overlapping claim: control of the Pacific coast from Alaska to San Francisco.

In 1778, Captain James Cook of Great Britain became the first person to actually chart the land. George Vancouver, a 20-year-old midshipman on Cook's voyage, later led three expeditions of his own and charted more than 16,000 km of the coastline. Having firmly established her right to the area, Britain proceeded to settle disputes with both Spain and Russia.

The 1846 *Oregon Treaty* with the United States gave Britain sole ownership of Vancouver Island and the area north of the 49th parallel. In 1849, Vancouver Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in the hope that it might be settled. Until that time, the only European settlements in that part of the country were fur-trading posts.

When gold was discovered in the lower Fraser Valley in 1857, thousands of people came in search of instant wealth. To help maintain law and order, the next year the British government established the separate colony of British Columbia. In 1866, when the frenzy of the gold rush was over, the colony of Vancouver Island joined the colony of British Columbia.

The colony was cut off from the rest of British North America by thousands of kilometres, and a ridge of mountains. The promise of a rail link between the Pacific coast and the rest of Canada convinced British Columbia to join Confederation in 1871.

Date of Entry into Confederation

In 1871, British Columbia became the sixth province to join Confederation.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Shield granted by King Edward VII on March 31, 1906. The crest and supporters assumed by the province.

Description:

The Union Jack occupies the upper third of the shield, symbolizing the province's origin as a British colony. The bottom of the shield features a gold half-sun, super-imposed upon three wavy blue bars cast horizontally on white. The blue bars represent the Pacific Ocean and the sun signifies British Columbia's location as the most westerly province of Canada. The shield is supported by a ram and a stag. The shield was designed by Rev. Arthur John Beanlands.

Motto:

SPLENDOR SINE OCCASU (*Splendor without diminishment*)

Flag

Adopted:

King Edward VII assigned Arms and Banner on March 31, 1906. Flag adopted by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council on June 27, 1960.

Description:

The design of the flag duplicates the shield in the shape of a rectangle.

Proportion:

Five by length and three by width

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

1956

Description:

The Pacific dogwood is a tree that grows from 6 to 18 metres high and flowers profusely in April and May with white blossoms 10-13 cm across. The Pacific dogwood is also conspicuous in autumn with its clusters of bright red berries and brilliant foliage.

Other Provincial Symbols

Gemstone:

Jade

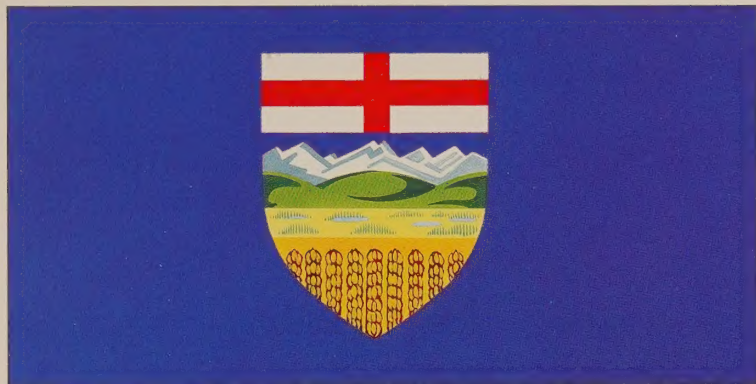
Tartan:

The British Columbia Tartan

ALBERTA

Governor
Publication

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Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Wild Rose

ALBERTA

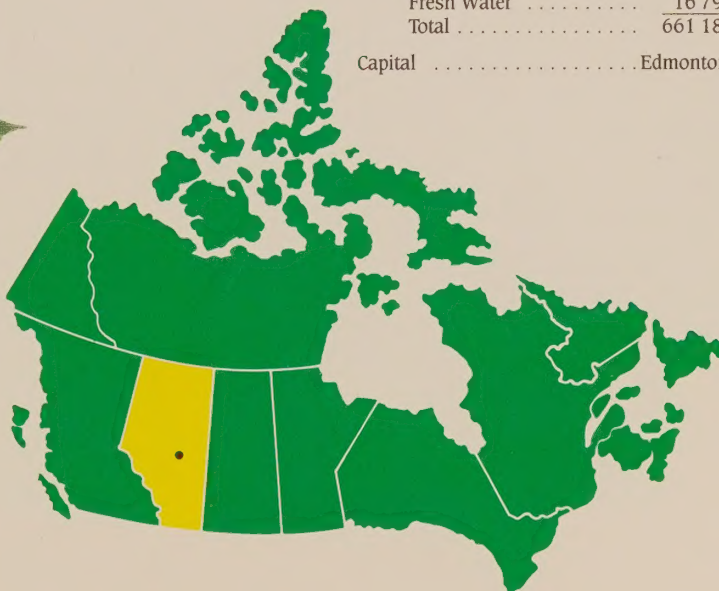
Population (1984) 2 186 100

Area: Land 644 389 sq km

Fresh Water 16 796 sq km

Total 661 185 sq km

Capital Edmonton



ALBERTA

Origin of the Name

Alberta was named for Queen Victoria's fourth daughter, Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, the wife of the Marquis of Lorne. The Marquis was Governor General of Canada when the district was formed in 1882.

History

The Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Cree, Gros Ventre, Sarcee, Kootenay, Beaver and Slavey Indians were the first people to live in present-day Alberta. The first European explorer to reach what is now Alberta was Anthony Henday, in 1754. Peter Pond, of the North West Company, established the first fur-trading post in that area in 1778. From that time, the region was fought over by the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, each of which built fur-trading posts. The fighting ended only in 1821, when the two companies merged.

Expeditions led by Henry Youle Hind and John Palliser found parts of the region to have exceptionally good farming land, especially the fertile belt north of the Palliser Triangle. As a result of these findings, the British decided not to renew the licence of the Hudson's Bay Company and, by 1870, Canada acquired the land of the northwest.

By 1881, however, there were barely more than 1,000 non-native people in the area that was to become the Province of Alberta. However, the population grew quickly, beginning with the arrival of the railway. In 1883, the CPR had reached Calgary and, by 1891, the Calgary & Edmonton Railway (now the CNR) was in Edmonton. Other factors that helped swell the population were the discovery of new strains of wheat particularly suited to the climate of the Canadian Prairies, the lack of new farmland in the United States, and the end of an economic depression throughout North America.

By 1891, 17,500 people were in the area and, by 1901, there were 73,022. By the end of the Canadian Government's immigration push in 1921, the population had reached 584,454. As a result, Alberta is made up of many peoples of different backgrounds, languages and cultures.

The present-day province was created in 1905 by joining the District of Alberta with parts of the Districts of Athabaska, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

Date of Entry into Confederation

The area now known as Alberta entered Confederation as part of the Northwest Territories in 1870. Both Alberta and its neighbour, Saskatchewan, became provinces in 1905. For the first time, provinces of Canada were joined from sea to sea.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Granted by royal warrant of King Edward VII on May 30, 1907. Augmented with crest, supporters and motto July 30, 1980.

Description:

The upper portion of the shield displays the Cross of St. George, while a beaver is found in the crest. The lower part of the shield gives a picture of the nature of the land in the province — mountains, foothills, prairie and grain fields.

Growing at the base of the shield is the floral emblem of the province: the wild rose. The shield is supported by a lion and a pronghorned antelope.

Motto:

FORTIS ET LIBER (*Strong and free*)

Flag

Adopted:

Act of Legislature assented to May 1, 1968. Proclaimed into force June 1, 1968.

Description:

The flag is based on Alberta's shield, and consists of the arms of the province on a royal ultramarine blue background.

Proportion:

Two by length and one by width, with the arms seven-elevenths the width of the flag and displayed in the centre.

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

1930

Description:

The wild rose, also known as the prickly rose, is the most widely distributed native rose in Canada, ranging from Quebec to British Columbia. Its colour and fragrance make it popular with people, and birds find its scarlet berries a valuable source of winter food. The wild rose was chosen as the provincial floral emblem by the school children of Alberta.

Other Provincial Symbols

Bird:

Great Horned Owl

Stone:

Petrified Wood

Tartan:

The Alberta Tartan

SASKATCHEWAN

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Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Red Lily

SASKATCHEWAN

Population (1984)	983 900
Area: Land	570 269 sq km
Fresh Water	82 631 sq km
Total	652 900 sq km
Capital	Regina



SASKATCHEWAN

Origin of the Name

The Cree name for the Saskatchewan River was "Kisiskatchewanisipi," meaning "swift-flowing river." Through use, this eight-syllable name was shortened to Saskatchewan and, in 1882, it became the name of one of the districts of the Northwest Territories.

History

Saskatchewan was originally inhabited by Indian tribes of the Athabaskan, Algonquian and Siouan linguistic groups. Three Athabaskan tribes live in the north: the Chipewyan, the Beaver and the Slavey. Two Algonquian tribes — the Cree and the Blackfoot — occupied the central part of the province. The south was inhabited predominantly by the Siouan tribes — the Assiniboine and the Gros Ventres. The influence of native peoples in Saskatchewan is evident from the great variety of Indian place names.

Because the prairie, which makes up much of the province, was of little monetary interest to the early fur traders, southern Saskatchewan was relatively untouched by Europeans for many years. However, the northern wooded regions were dotted with fur-trading posts early in Canadian history. The earliest explorer was Henry Kelsey, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, who in about 1690 followed the Saskatchewan River into the plains of Saskatchewan.

Both Britain and the Province of Canada sent out explorers in the mid-1800s to explore the area and assess its agricultural potential. After the *Dominion Lands Act* of 1872, which encouraged homesteaders, and an act to stimulate immigration, the new railway began bringing settlers who farmed this rich area.

In 1905, the Province of Saskatchewan was formed by joining the Districts of Saskatchewan and parts of the Districts of Athabaska and Assiniboia. It became the only province with artificial boundaries, not based on any particular geographical features.

Saskatchewan grows two-thirds of Canada's wheat and is one of the world's greatest wheat producers. It has been nicknamed "Canada's breadbasket."

There are a number of colourful place names in Saskatchewan, among them Antler, Eyebrow, Moose Jaw, Drinkwater, Love, Conquest, Swift Current, Peebles, Squaw Rapids, Old Wives Lake and Grandmother's Bay. Other place names such as Fort Qu'appelle, Fond-du-lac, Bien Fait and Lac La Ronge, remind Canadians of the early French explorers who settled in the area long before the great wave of immigration from Eastern Europe in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Date of Entry into Confederation

The area now known as Saskatchewan joined Confederation as a part of the Northwest Territories in 1870. It became a province on September 1, 1905.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Shield of Arms granted by royal warrant of King Edward VII on August 25, 1906. Crest, supporters and motto granted by royal warrant of Queen Elizabeth II on September 16, 1986.

Description:

The shield of arms displays a red lion, a traditional royal symbol, on a horizontal gold band across the upper third; three gold wheat sheaves on a green background, symbolizing Saskatchewan's agriculture and resources, occupy the lower two-thirds.

The shield is supported by a royal lion and a white-tailed deer, an animal indigenous to Saskatchewan. Both supporters wear collars of Prairie Indian beadwork, from which are suspended badges in the form of the six-pointed star (stylized lily) of the Saskatchewan Award of Merit. The badge worn by the lion displays Canada's emblem, the maple leaf; that worn by the deer displays Saskatchewan's official flower, the western red lily.

Immediately above the shield is a helm (or helmet) facing left, representing the co-sovereign status of the province in Confederation. The helm is decorated with mantling. Above the helm is a wreath which supports a beaver — Canada's national animal — representing the North,

the fur trade and the native people. The beaver holds a western red lily, the floral emblem of the province. The beaver is surmounted by the Crown, symbol of Saskatchewan's direct link with the Sovereign through the Lieutenant Governor.

Motto:

MULTIS E GENTIBUS VIRES
(From Many Peoples Strength)

Flag

Adopted:

By Legislative Assembly on March 31, 1969. Proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor on September 22, 1969.

Description:

The flag is divided horizontally into two equal parts, one green, the other gold. The green represents the northern forested areas of the province and the gold symbolizes the southern grain field areas. The shield of arms of Saskatchewan is in the upper quarter near the staff, and the provincial floral emblem, the western red lily, is positioned on the fly half of the flag.

Proportion:

Two by length and one by width

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

April 8, 1941

Description:

The western red lily grows in moist meadows and semi-wooded areas. It stands out brilliantly with its flaming red blossoms against a natural green background. The western red lily is now a protected species.

Other Provincial Symbols

Bird:

Sharp-tailed grouse

Plant:

Wheat (sheaf)

Tartan:

The Saskatchewan District Tartan (registered with the Court of the Lord Lyon, King of Arms of Scotland, 1961).

MANITOBA

Government
Publications

CAI
SS
RTCT



Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Prairie Crocus

MANITOBA

Population (1984) 1 032 700

Area: Land 548 495 sq km

Fresh Water 101 592 sq km

Total 650 087 sq km

Capital Winnipeg



MANITOBA

Origin of the Name

The name Manitoba likely comes from the Cree words "Manitou bou", which means "the narrows of the Great Spirit." It applied to Lake Manitoba that narrows to half a mile at the centre. The waves on the loose surface rocks of its north shore produce curious bell-like and wailing sounds, which the first Indian visitors believed came from a huge drum beaten by the spirit Manitou. The name was given to the province on its creation in 1870 at the suggestion of Louis Riel.

History

The Assiniboiné Indians were the first inhabitants of Manitoba. Other tribes included the nomadic Cree, who followed the herds of buffalo and caribou on their seasonal migrations.

In their search for the spice-rich Orient through the Northwest Passage, Europeans reached Manitoba through Hudson Bay. Unlike most of the rest of Canada, the northern parts of the province were settled before the south. In 1612, Captain Thomas Button wintered two ships at Port Nelson on Hudson Bay, near the mouths of the Nelson and Hayes Rivers. In 1690 and 1691, Henry Kelsey explored northern Manitoba from Hudson Bay as far as the Saskatchewan River, near The Pas. A party led by La Verendrye explored the Red and Winnipeg Rivers in the years 1733-38 and built several outposts.

In 1670, King Charles II of England granted the Hudson's Bay Company a large tract of land named Rupert's Land. The company set up fur-trading posts to exploit the country's wealth. Among their major posts were York Factory at the mouths of the Nelson and Hayes Rivers, and Fort Prince of Wales at the mouth of the Churchill River. The latter was a large stone fort, built between the years 1731-71, captured and badly damaged by the French in 1782. The Hudson's Bay Company then built Fort Churchill in 1783 and continued to use that site until 1933.

After 1740, in the wake of La Verendrye, traders from New France pushed across the southern part of Manitoba. They were later replaced by teams of English-speaking "pedlars" and French-Canadian voyageurs who drove swift canoes from Montreal to the West and back, seeking furs.

Intense rivalry for furs developed between the Montreal-based North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. Their battle for the fur trade resulted in both companies building forts throughout the plains. Alexander Mackenzie, an employee of the North West Company, pushed the chain of forts into the Rocky Mountains and the Arctic. The rivalry came to its height in the Red River and Assiniboiné River Valleys in Manitoba, where open warfare broke out.

During the same period, the first European agricultural settlement was established by Lord Selkirk, a Scottish nobleman, who sent a number of dispossessed Scottish Highlanders to settle land he had secured from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1811. He called the area Assiniboia.

The Selkirk colony was also caught in the fur-trade war and, in 1816, Governor Robert Semple and 19 colonists were killed in a battle with the Metis, who had been urged on by the North West Company. However, the settlement survived and its permanent way of life materially affected the semi-nomadic way of life of the Red River Valley. The violence and lengthy legal battles brought about the bankruptcy of the company and the impoverishment of Selkirk.

In the 1860s, the Province of Canada, anxious to expand into the great northwest, asked Britain to buy out the Hudson's Bay Company as it had the East India Company. Although willing to request the surrender of the land from the Hudson's Bay Company, Britain insisted that the money come from Canada. Canada offered the company 300,000 pounds sterling. The company settled for the money, plus one-twentieth of all the fertile land in the west and the land that surrounded their trading posts.

The inhabitants of the area were not consulted on this transaction. This lack of consultation, plus the constant threat from the south of an American invasion, made them nervous. No clear terms were spelled out for the people of the Red River area and, during negotiations on their status, resistance developed in the colony. The Metis, a mostly French-speaking people of white and Indian blood, under the leadership of Louis Riel opposed the Canadian proposals. Riel succeeded in uniting both the French and English-speaking groups and established a locally-elected, provisional government in December 1869.

Delegates of this provisional government negotiated terms with the federal government that led to Parliament passing the *Manitoba Act*, May 12, 1870, under which Manitoba joined the other provinces in Confederation. The Act was proclaimed, making Manitoba a province of Canada, on July 15, 1870.

The new "postage stamp" province consisted of 36,000 km² surrounding the Red River Valley. It was called the postage stamp province because of its square shape and small size.

However, the province did not remain that small. Its boundaries were stretched in 1881 and again in 1912. It is now 650,000 km² and could have been larger had it not been for an 1884 decision in favour of Ontario, which established the boundary between the two provinces.

Agricultural settlement helped the province prosper in its infancy. With the help of the railway and certain Acts of Parliament in the late 1800s, the province was soon filled with settlers from Eastern Canada and Europe.

Date of Entry into Confederation

The Province of Manitoba was created and included in Confederation on July 15, 1870 by the *Manitoba Act*.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Received approval from the federal government in 1870, soon after joining Confederation. Granted by royal warrant of King Edward VII on May 10, 1905.

Description:

The top part of the shield features the Cross of St. George, taken from the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company. The lower part shows a buffalo standing on a rock. The buffalo once roamed in this area by the thousands and played a prominent role in the province's early history. The use of an entire buffalo in the shield is unique in heraldry. Although the buffalo is a common symbol, especially in central Europe, usually only the head is used.

Flag

Adopted:

May 12, 1966, by warrant of Queen Elizabeth II

Description:

The flag closely resembles the Canadian Red Ensign. The Union Jack occupies the upper quarter on the staff side, while the provincial shield is centred on the fly half of the flag.

Proportion:

Two by length and one by width

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

March 16, 1906

Description:

The prairie crocus is an early spring flower often seen pushing through the last prairie snow. The flowers range from light lavender to bluish purple and wear an outer coating of hair to protect them from sudden changes in temperature. Manitoba was the first prairie province to adopt a floral emblem, and the prairie crocus was chosen in an informal vote in the province's schools.

Other Provincial Symbols

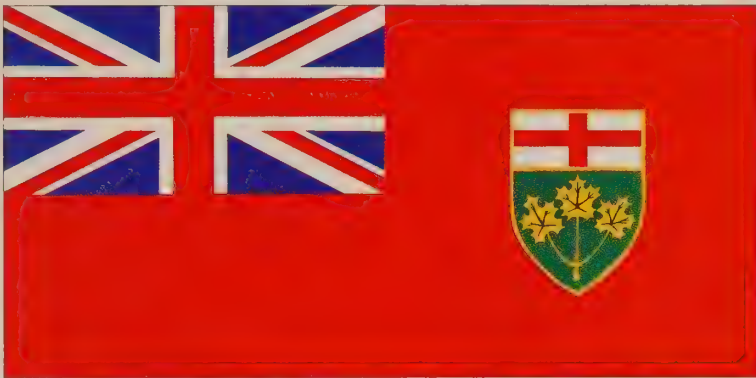
Tartan:

The Manitoba Tartan

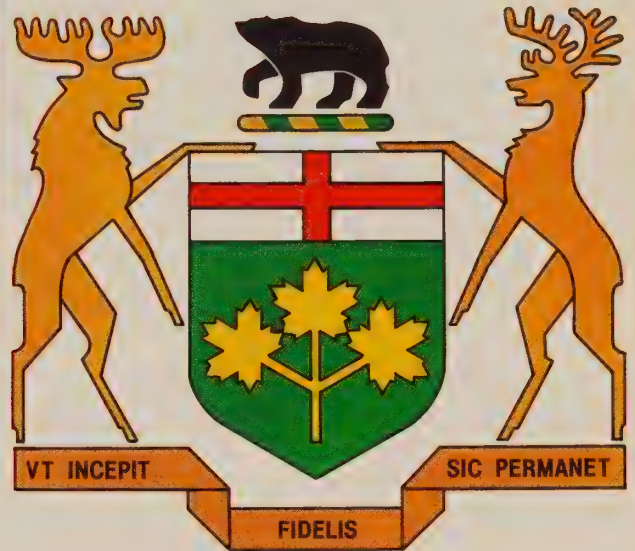
ONTARIO

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Publications

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Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
White Trillium

ONTARIO

Population (1984) 8 650 300

Area: Land 891 194 sq km

Fresh Water 177 388 sq km

Total 1 068 582 sq km

Capital Toronto



ONTARIO

Origin of the Name

Ontario is derived from the Iroquois word "kanadario," meaning "sparkling water." The province is aptly named; lakes and rivers make up one-fifth of its area. In 1641, the word "Ontario" was used to describe the land along the north shore of the easternmost part of the Great Lakes. Later, the southern part of the province was referred to as "Old Ontario." The name was adapted for the new era that began in 1867, when the area became a province.

History

Ontario was first inhabited by the Algonquian and Iroquoian-speaking tribes. The most important Algonquian tribe in Ontario was the Ojibwa, which lived in Northern Ontario. There were two major Iroquoian confederacies: the Iroquois and the Huron. The Five Nations of the Iroquois (Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Mohawk) lived near Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The five Huron tribes inhabited the area near Lake Simcoe.

These tribes were highly developed politically and culturally by the time the Europeans penetrated the area. In 1610, Henry Hudson became the first European to set foot in Ontario. Samuel de Champlain and Etienne Brûlé first established contact with the Indians of southern Ontario in 1613.

By 1774, the British controlled what is now Southern Ontario, then part of the British province of Quebec. *The Constitutional Act* of 1791, which split the province in two, renamed the area Upper Canada. Although French-Canadians were and remain a significant proportion of Ontario's population, the great influx of Loyalists after the American revolution helped force the separation. After the autonomy which they had known in the American colonies, the Loyalists demanded changes in their new homeland. Rebellions, against undemocratic government in 1837 in both Upper and Lower Canada, prompted the British to send Lord Durham to report on the troubles.

As a result of his recommendations, *The Act of Union, 1840* joined Upper and Lower Canada once again, this time as the Province of Canada. Although a more democratic and responsible government resulted in each part, the union was not a success. Canada East and Canada West continued to be two distinct regions, each with its own legislative assembly. They entered the confederation conferences of 1864 as though they were separate, and became different provinces — Ontario and Quebec — at Confederation in 1867.

Ontario is Canada's second largest and most populous province. At Confederation, the province was little larger than present-day Southern Ontario. Bitter border disputes with Manitoba over the area north of Lake Superior ended in 1889, and the area became part of Ontario. The rest of Northern Ontario was annexed in 1912 when Ontario expanded to its current size.

Date of Entry into Confederation

Ontario was one of the founding members of Confederation on July 1, 1867, along with Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Granted by Queen Victoria on May 26, 1868. Augmented with crest, supporters and motto by King Edward VII on February 27, 1909.

Description:

The Red Cross of St. George, symbolic of England, appears in the upper third of the shield. The lower portion of the shield features three golden maple leaves, emblematic of Canada, on a green background. Green and yellow are the official colours of the province.

The shield is supported by a moose and a Canadian deer; a black bear appears on the crest.

Ontario is the only province or territory that has a stylized coat of arms. This means that the arms are not open to individual interpretation by artists.

Motto:

UT INCEPIT FIDELIS SIC PERMANET
(*Loyal she began and loyal she remains*)

Flag

Adopted:

Act of Legislature assented to April 14, 1965. Queen Elizabeth II's approval of use of Royal Union Flag given May 21, 1965.

Description:

The flag closely resembles the Canadian Red Ensign. The Union Jack occupies the upper quarter near the staff and the shield of arms of the province is centred in the half farthest from the staff.

Proportion:

Two by length and one by width

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

March 25, 1937

Description:

The white trillium blooms in late April and May. The blooms are very sensitive to light, and the white flowers usually follow the sun as it moves across the sky. The white trillium can be found in the deciduous forests and woodlands of Ontario. It is illegal to pick it.

The adoption of an official flower for Ontario grew out of a movement during the First World War to choose a national floral emblem appropriate for planting on the graves of Canadian servicemen overseas. The trillium was proposed by the Ottawa Horticultural Society. Although it was well received, no national flower was ever chosen.

Other Provincial Symbols

Gemstone:

Amethyst

Tree:

White Pine

QUEBEC

Gouvernement
Publication

CA 1
SS
-87C17



Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
White Garden Lily

QUEBEC

Population (1984) 6 353 000

Area: Land 1 356 791 sq km

Fresh Water 183 889 sq km

Total 1 540 680 sq km

Capital Quebec City



QUEBEC

Origin of the Name

The name Quebec comes from the Algonquin word for "narrow passage" or "strait" and was first used in reference to the narrowing of the St. Lawrence River near Quebec City. Quebec has had many names throughout its history: Canada, New France, Lower Canada and Canada East.

History

The original settlers were Indian tribes, mostly of the Algonquian and Iroquoian linguistic groups. They greatly influenced the early history of Quebec. Among the Algonquian tribes were the Naskapi-Montagnais and the Algonquin. The Iroquoian included the Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and the Mohawk. Northern Quebec was, and largely is, inhabited by Inuit.

Quebec was one of the first areas in Canada to be explored and settled by Europeans. Jacques Cartier landed in the Gaspé in 1534, and claimed the land in the name of King François I of France.

After the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763, New France was ceded to the British, along with all the French colonies in Canada (except the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon). An area including the former French colony and parts of present-day Ontario was renamed the Province of Quebec by the British.

In 1791, the province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada to accommodate the sudden influx of Loyalists from the American colonies to the western half of the province (present-day Ontario). After rebellions in both provinces in 1837, the two were reunited by the *Act of Union, 1840* and became the British Province of Canada.

However, the union was not successful. Canada East and Canada West, as they came to be known, retained their separate identities, as well as their separate legislatures. But they also knew that some kind of alliance was the best way of achieving greater independence from both Britain and the United States. When the province entered into the confederation agreement with Nova Scotia and New

Brunswick in 1867, Canada East became the new Province of Quebec, and Canada West became the Province of Ontario.

The area of Quebec was increased first in 1898 and then in 1912, when its boundaries were redefined to include the District of Ungava, formerly part of the Northwest Territories. A boundary dispute between Canada and Newfoundland over the exact border between Labrador and Quebec was decided by the British Privy Council in 1927.

Quebec is the largest province in Canada. It is three times the size of France and seven times larger than Great Britain.

Date of Entry into Confederation

Quebec was one of the founding members of Confederation on July 1, 1867.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Granted by Queen Victoria, May 26, 1868, and revised by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, December 9, 1939.

Description:

The shield features three gold fleurs-de-lis on a blue field, a reminder of Royal France which once ruled Quebec. The original coat of arms, granted shortly after Confederation, had two blue fleurs-de-lis on a gold background. A sprig of three green maple leaves, thought to be representative of the most characteristic product of Quebec, is displayed in the lower portion. The gold lion in the centre third represents the British who granted the shield.

Motto:

JE ME SOUVIENS (*I remember*)

Flag

Adopted:

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council on January 21, 1948; assented to by an Act of the Legislature on March 9, 1950.

Description:

Quebec's flag is generally known as the "fleurdelisé" flag. The white cross on a blue field recalls an ancient French military banner, and the four fleurs-de-lis are symbolic of France.

Proportion:

Three by length and two by width

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

March 13, 1963

Description:

The white garden lily, or madonna lily, of Quebec is the only official provincial flower that does not grow naturally in Canada. It was chosen as Quebec's emblem because of its resemblance to the fleur-de-lis, symbolic of France, the province's founding nation. The madonna lily is native to southeastern Europe and Asia Minor but can be cultivated in most parts of Eastern Canada and British Columbia. It is one of the most fragrant and beautiful members of the lily family.

Other Provincial Symbols

Mineral:

Asbestos

NEW BRUNSWICK

Government
Publications

CA1
SS
87C17



Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Purple Violet

NEW BRUNSWICK

Population (1984)	711 900
Area: Land	72 092 sq km
Fresh Water	1 344 sq km
Total	73 436 sq km
Capital	Fredericton



NEW BRUNSWICK

Origin of the Name

New Brunswick was named in 1784 to honour the reigning British monarch, King George III, who was also Duke of Brunswick and a member of the House of Hanover.

History

The area now known as New Brunswick was originally inhabited by the Maliseet and Micmac Indians, two tribes of the Algonquin linguistic group. The Micmacs welcomed the French under DeMonts and Samuel de Champlain when they first landed in New Brunswick in 1604. The relationship between the Indians and the French was good from the start. They helped the French settlers, who became known as Acadians, adapt to the land and helped the French launch raids on New England.

The Acadians, mainly settlers from France, were the first Europeans to settle in present-day New Brunswick. Until the *Treaty of Utrecht* in 1713, when France ceded the area to Great Britain, both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were part of Acadia. However, over the years, France had all but ignored the Acadians, being much more concerned with New France and the increasing value of the fur trade there.

Because the Acadians would not firmly ally themselves with the British, they were repeatedly threatened with expulsion. The Acadians preferred to remain neutral in the wars between France and Britain. They refused to take up arms and only reluctantly agreed to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown, which controlled the area.

The neutrality and pacifist nature of the Acadians concerned the British who were at war with France. Finally, in 1755, the threats of expulsion were carried out. These difficult times, and the cultural isolation from their English neighbours, made the Acadians become a tightly knit group. They remain so today.

The *Treaty of Utrecht* created the British colony of Nova Scotia, which at that time included present-day Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. But the western part of the new colony

remained isolated from Halifax and, in 1783, became the home for many Loyalist refugees fleeing the American revolution. In 1784, the British government split Nova Scotia and established the new colony of New Brunswick.

In 1864, New Brunswick was involved in discussions with the colonies of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to consider a Maritime union when the Province of Canada issued an invitation to attend the conference in Charlottetown. The result, three years later, was the creation of the Dominion of Canada.

Date of Entry into Confederation

New Brunswick joined Confederation on July 1, 1867. Promises of increased prosperity, a railway linking New Brunswick to central Canada and a desire to unite with other British colonies to form a strong country against the influence of the United States, all encouraged New Brunswick to join.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Shield of arms granted by royal warrant of Queen Victoria on May 26, 1868. Crest and supporters granted and motto confirmed by royal warrant of Queen Elizabeth II in 1984 to honour the 200th anniversary of the creation of New Brunswick.

Description:

The upper third of the shield is red and features a gold lion, symbolizing New Brunswick's ties to Britain. The lion is also found in the arms of the Duchy of Brunswick in Germany, the ancestral home of King George III. The lower part of the shield displays an ancient galley with oars in action. It could be interpreted as a reference to the importance of both shipbuilding and seafaring to New Brunswick in those days. It is also based on the design of the province's original great seal which featured a sailing ship on water.

The shield is supported by two white-tailed deer wearing collars of Indian wampum. From one is suspended the

Royal Union Flag (the Union Jack), from the other the fleur-de-lis to indicate the province's British and French background. The crest consists of an Atlantic salmon leaping from a coronet of gold maple leaves and bearing a St. Edward's Crown on its back. The base, or compartment, is a grassy mound with fiddleheads as well as purple violets, the provincial floral emblem.

Motto:

SPEM REDUXIT (*Hope restored*). This is taken from the first great seal of the province.

Flag

Adopted:

The shield of arms assigned by Queen Victoria in 1868 was also authorized for use on flags and banners. The flag design was proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor on February 24, 1965.

Description:

The flag is the province's shield of arms displayed throughout on a banner of oblong form.

Proportion:

Four by length and two and one-half by width. The red portion with the lion occupies one-third the surface.

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

December 1, 1936

Description:

The purple violet, a relative of the pansy, can be purple or dark blue and is also known as the marsh blue violet. Its stems are from 8 to 15 cm long. The purple violet is found throughout Eastern Canada, particularly in wet meadows and woodlands. It grows especially well in New Brunswick and is seen in fields, lawns, and gardens in the early summer.

Other Provincial Symbols

Bird:

The black-capped chickadee

Tartan:

The New Brunswick Tartan

NOVA SCOTIA

Government
Publications

CAI
SS
57C17



Flag



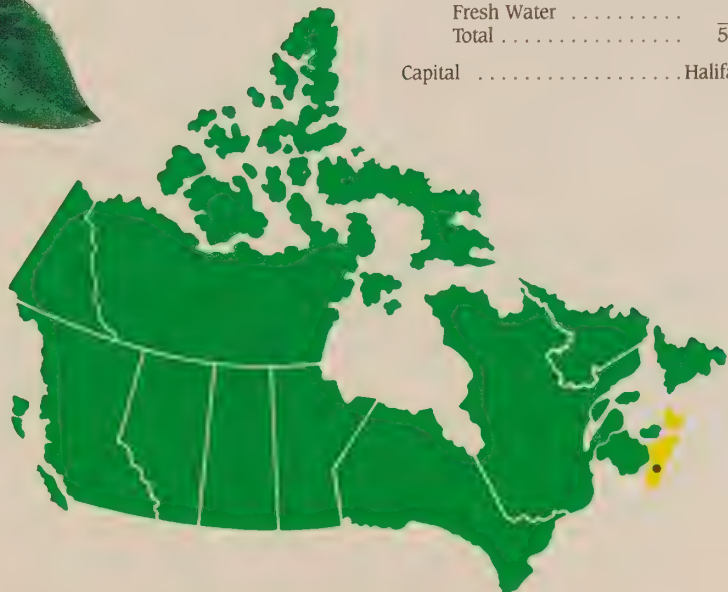
Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Mayflower

NOVA SCOTIA

Population (1984)	859 600
Area: Land	52 841 sq km
Fresh Water	2 650 sq km
Total	55 491 sq km
Capital	Halifax



NOVA SCOTIA

Origin of the Name

Nova Scotia was named by Sir William Alexander who, in 1621, received a grant to all the land between New England and Newfoundland from King James VI of Scotland (King James I of England). The official charter was in Latin and the name, "New Scotland," retained its Latin form — *Nova Scotia*.

History

The Micmac Indians of the Algonquian linguistic group inhabited Nova Scotia long before the first explorers arrived from Europe. The Micmac were among the first natives to see Europeans. The Micmac allied themselves with the French throughout the early periods in Canadian history, helping them adjust to the land and fight against the British.

All of Nova Scotia, as well as parts of Quebec, New Brunswick and Maine, was originally known as Acadia and mainly settled by the French. Pierre de Monts established the first successful agricultural settlement in Canada, at Port-Royal (now Annapolis Royal) in 1605. For the next century, the British and the French feuded over the area. Control passed back and forth until 1713, when all of Acadia, except Cape Breton Island (then Île Royale), was ceded to the British under the *Treaty of Utrecht*.

Conflict between Britain and France continued. The Acadians tried to convince both sides of their neutrality but by 1755, just before the outbreak of the Seven Years War, the British decided the Acadians posed too great a security threat. They expelled all Acadians who would not swear allegiance to the British Crown. Many returned to France, some settled in New France and many others moved to the United States. Some who sided with the British chose to remain and they retained their land.

After the Seven Years War, the colony of Nova Scotia included Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Island and the area now known as New Brunswick. In 1784, after a great influx of loyalist refugees from the United States, Nova Scotia was partitioned to create the colonies of New Brunswick and Cape Breton Island. However, Cape Breton again became part of Nova Scotia in 1820. Prince Edward Island had separated from Nova Scotia in 1769.

Although Nova Scotia was an original member of Confederation, there was a strong movement within the province to repeal the union. On July 1, 1867, some shops in Nova Scotia were hung with black crepe in mourning. For several years after, many Nova Scotians flew the flag at half mast on July 1.

Date of Entry into Confederation

Nova Scotia was among the first four Canadian provinces to join Confederation on July 1, 1867.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

A coat of arms was first granted in 1625. It was reinstated by royal warrant of King George V on January 19, 1929 to supersede the second coat of arms granted in May 1868.

Description:

The shield features the Scottish Cross of St. Andrew. To differentiate between the mother country and New Scotland, however, the colours of the cross are reversed: blue on white. At the centre is the inescutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland, containing a royal lion within a double red border on a field of yellow or gold.

In the crest are two hands, one armed and the other bare, supporting a laurel and a thistle. One interpretation of this has the armed hand and the thistle representing the vow of the King of the Scots to protect his subjects, and the bare hand and the laurel sprig representing the conquest of the difficulties to be met in Nova Scotia. The laurel sprig is a symbol of peace, triumph and conquest. The crowned unicorn is one of the supporters of the shield, and is part of the royal armorial bearings of Scotland. The other supporter is an aboriginal, representing the native Indian population. Unlike the aboriginals that support the Newfoundland shield, this is a 17th century European representation.

Two other features of the Nova Scotia arms are unique among the provincial and territorial armorial bearings. A royal helmet — one that faces forward — rests on the shield. Also, the motto is placed above the arms, a common practice in Scotland.

Nova Scotia was the only province to have had a coat of arms annulled. When Nova Scotia joined Confederation, it was awarded a new coat of arms, just as were the other new provinces. Unlike the others, however, Nova Scotia had already been granted one. After the First World War, there was a movement to restore the old arms. This change received royal approval in 1929.

Motto:

MUNIT HAEC ET ALTERA VINCIT (*One defends and the other conquers*)

Flag

Adopted:

The flag was first authorized by the Charter of New Scotland granted to Sir William Alexander by King James VI of Scotland (James I of England) in 1621. Nova Scotia was the first British colony to have its own flag by royal charter.

Description:

The flag consists of the shield extended in a rectangular shape.

Proportion:

Four by length and three by width

Floral Emblem

Adopted: April 1901

Description:

The mayflower, also known as trailing arbutus, blooms in the forest glades of early spring, often amid the last remaining snows of winter. The pink flowers are delicately scented and grow on stems from 15 to 30 cm long. It derives its name from the Pilgrims who saw it as the first flower of spring and named it after the ship that brought them to Plymouth Rock.

Other Provincial Symbols

Gemstone: Agate

Mineral: Stilbite

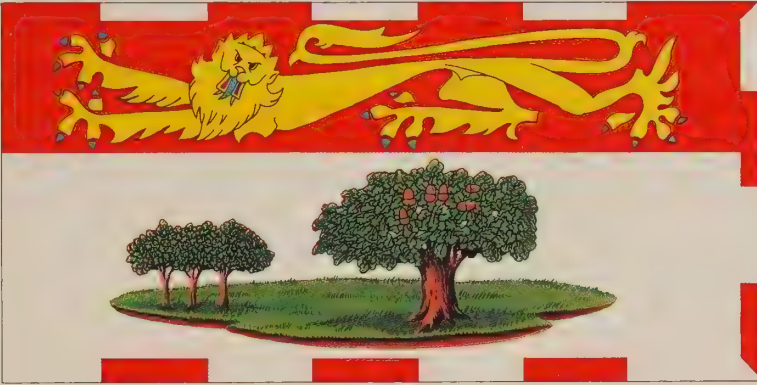
Tartan:

The Nova Scotia Tartan (the first provincial-territorial tartan in Canada; registered with the Court of the Lord Lyon, King of Arms of Scotland, 1956).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Government
Publications

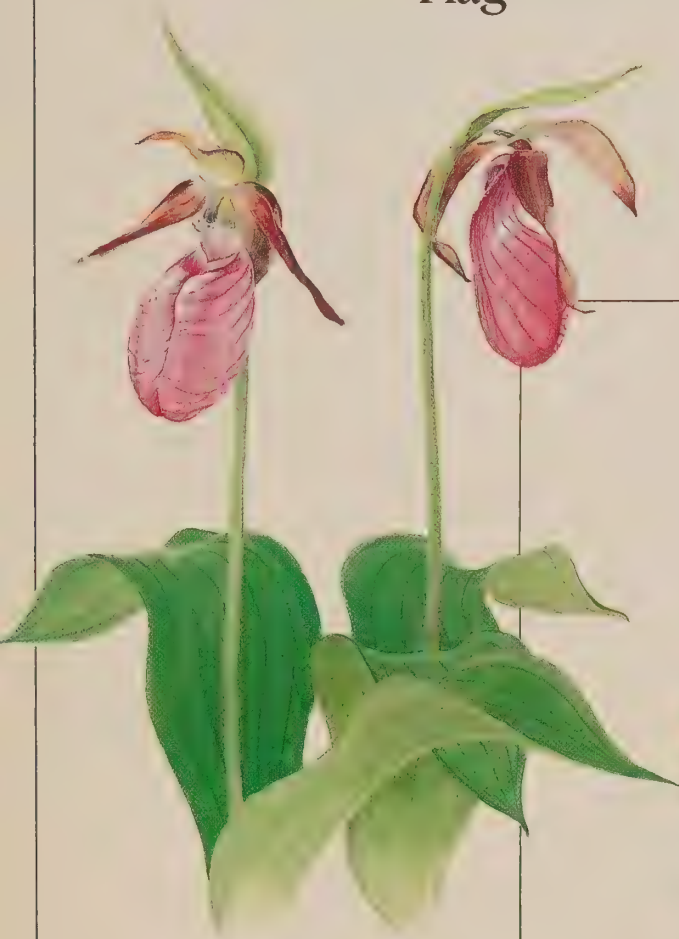
Q1
55
-87C17



Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Lady's-Slipper

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Population (1984) 124 600

Area: Land 5 657 sq km

Fresh Water 0 sq km

Total 5 657 sq km

Capital Charlottetown



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Origin of the Name

The province's name was adopted in 1799 to honour a son of King George III: Prince Edward, Duke of Kent. The Prince, who was Queen Victoria's father, was commander-in-chief of British North America and was stationed in Halifax when the Island was named.

Previously, Prince Edward Island was called "Abegweit" by the Indians, meaning "cradled in the waves." Early French settlers called it Isle Saint Jean and, when the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763 gave the Island to the British, the name was translated to St. John's Island.

The Island also has several nicknames, including the "Million-Acre Farm," "Spud Island" and "The Garden of the Gulf."

History

Although the Micmac Indians have inhabited the Island for the last 2,000 years, there are indications that their ancestors lived there as long as 10,000 years ago. These native people are said to have reached the Island by crossing the low plain now covered by Northumberland Strait.

Europeans first discovered the Island when Jacques Cartier reached this "fairest land that may possibly be seen" in 1534. Despite such glowing reports, settlement of the Island was slow. Not until the early 1700s did the French establish a permanent colony and, by 1748, the population was still less than 700.

However, following the British expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755, the population of the Island grew dramatically. When Louisbourg fell to the British in 1758, the population was more than 5,000. At that time, the British forced all but a few hundred of the Acadians to leave the Island, even though France did not cede the Island until the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763.

In 1758, the Island became part of the British colony of Nova Scotia, which at that time also included the present-day province of New Brunswick. In 1769, it became a separate colony.

Prince Edward Island was plagued throughout most of the colonial period with problems of absentee landowners. Most of the people granted land by the British Crown never set foot on the Island. Some refused

to sell land to the tenants; others charged outrageous prices to sell, or demanded high rents of those who wished to establish farms on the rich land.

The government of the Island attempted to impose a tax on landowners to cover the cost of administration, but this tax was next to impossible to collect. In 1840, the colony was able to buy land from some of the landlords and make it available for purchase by tenants. Money for this purpose, however, was soon exhausted.

Prince Edward Island was host to the first of the confederation conferences in 1864. However, it dropped out of the discussions after the Quebec Conference in the fall of 1864 when it was felt that the Island's autonomy would be jeopardized by joining a large Canadian union.

That decision was overturned in 1873. The debt incurred in building a railway for the Island, pressure from the British government, and the attractive promises of the Canadian government pushed the Island into Confederation. The promises included an absorption of the debt, year-round communication with the mainland and funds to buy out the absentee landowners. Most islanders saw it as a marriage of necessity.

Date of Entry into Confederation

Prince Edward Island was not party to the 1867 agreement. The Charlottetown Conference was originally planned as a forum to discuss a maritime union of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. P.E.I. became a province in 1873.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Granted officially by royal warrant of King Edward VII on May 30, 1905, though used on the provincial great seal since 1769.

Description:

The top segment of the shield features the English heraldic lion. The lion appears on the coat of arms of Prince Edward, after whom the Island was named, and on the royal coat of arms of King Edward VII, who assigned the provincial arms. The lower part of the shield shows a green island with

a large oak tree on the right and three young oaks on the left. Symbolism: the mature tree is the Oak of England and the tree saplings represent the Province's three counties — King's, Queen's and Prince. The trees rise from a single base, both Britain and P.E.I. being islands.

Motto:

PARVA SUB INGENTI (*the small under the protection of the great*)

Flag

Adopted:

March 24, 1964 by an Act of the Legislature

Description:

The design of the flag is modelled after the coat of arms in rectangular shape and is bordered on the three sides away from the mast by alternate bands of red and white.

Proportion:

Three in length and two in width. For a flag 183 cm (six feet) long, the alternating strips of the border are each 25.4 cm (10 inches) across.

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

April 25, 1947

Description:

The lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*) is a species of orchid. It gets its name from the shape of its petals which form a pouch somewhat like a slipper. Bees tumble into the pouch and, in their efforts to scramble out, brush against the male and female flower parts, thus pollinating the flowers. The lady's-slipper blooms in late May and June and grows in shady and moist woodlands.

Other Provincial Symbols

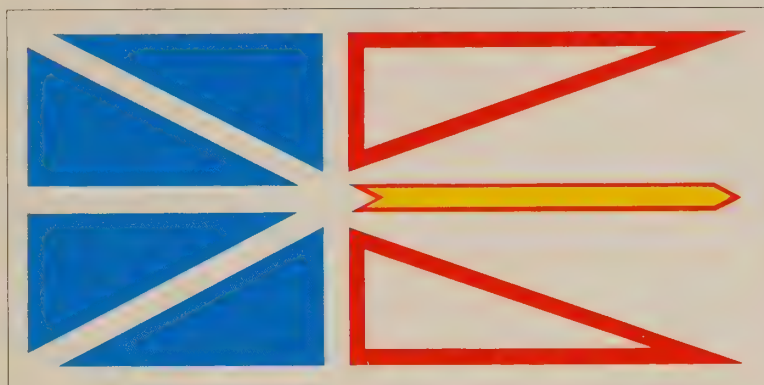
Bird:

Blue Jay

Tartan:

The Prince Edward Island Tartan

NEWFOUNDLAND



Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Pitcher Plant

NEWFOUNDLAND

Population (1984) 588 200

Area: Land 370 485 sq km

Fresh Water 34 032 sq km

Total 404 517 sq km

Capital St. John's



NEWFOUNDLAND

Origin of the Name

King Henry VII of England referred to the land discovered by John Cabot in 1497 as the "New Found Launde." Recently, some historians have proposed that the "new isle" Cabot discovered was Cape Breton Island, not Newfoundland.

History

The aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland were the Beothuk Indians. By the early 1800s, disease and conflicts with settlers and others frequenting the Island reduced the Beothuk to extinction.

There were, and still are, a relatively large number of Inuit concentrated in the coastal communities of Northern Labrador.

The first Europeans to visit Newfoundland were Norsemen who arrived around the 10th century. Other early visitors, the Basques, Portuguese, Spanish, British and French, staged fishing expeditions in the 16th century and probably earlier.

The Genoese navigator Giovanni Caboto, known to us as John Cabot, landed on the island on June 24, 1497, on the feast of St. John the Baptist. Cabot called the new land "St. John's Isle" in honour of the saint and claimed it for Henry VII of England, his patron and employer.

In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert took formal possession of the Island of Newfoundland and the surrounding seas for Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1610, under a Royal Patent and grant of all of the Island of Newfoundland by King James I, a group of merchants tried to establish a permanent colony at what is now Cupids in Conception Bay. This has been considered the first recorded formal attempt to establish a permanent year-round settlement in Newfoundland.

Anglo-French colonial warfare shaped the history of Newfoundland during the 1600s and 1700s. France, already well-established on the mainland of Eastern Canada, began to make claims to parts of Newfoundland. In 1662, France established a fort and colony at Placentia, despite protests from British merchants and fishermen. The *Treaty of Utrecht* in 1713 ended a long period of raids and skirmishes by both nations, and reconfirmed British sovereignty over Newfoundland and the fishing banks.

The Seven Years War (1756-63) witnessed a repetition of the events from 1662 to 1713. In 1763, with the signing of the *Treaty of Paris*, British sovereignty was again recognized.

The people of Newfoundland were granted the right to vote for an elected assembly in 1832. Conflict between the assembly and the appointed council led to the collapse of the colonial government by 1841. In 1847, the British government decided to revert to a separate assembly and council, although the council was not made responsible to the assembly for its action. After much debate, Newfoundland was finally given responsible government in 1855.

Newfoundland sent observers to the confederation conference in Quebec City in 1864. In 1865, the colony postponed the decision on whether or not to join the union. Confederation became the major issue in the general election in Newfoundland in 1869, but the concept did not gain popular approval.

The Great Depression, combined with other factors, forced the government into bankruptcy by 1933. Newfoundland, a Dominion within the Commonwealth, asked the British government to suspend the legislature. Until 1949, a governor and a six-member Commission of Government ruled.

Following World War II, the question of Newfoundland's future status had become an issue once again. It was decided, through a convention, to hold a public referendum on the subject.

At first the convention decided on only two options: retention of the Commission of Government or a return to the 1934 status as a Dominion within the Commonwealth. However, a vigorous popular movement forced the British authorities to include a third option on the referendum in 1948: union with Canada. Following two referenda, Confederation with Canada won with 52 percent of the vote.

Date of Entry into Confederation

On March 31, 1949, Newfoundland, Britain's oldest colony, became Canada's tenth province.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Granted by King Charles I on January 1, 1637.

Description:

The shield is divided into four parts by a silver cross. This cross is reminiscent of the cross on the Arms of the Knights of St. John. John Cabot discovered the island on the feast of St. John in 1497. The first and fourth quarters show lions looking outward, and the second and third quarters

display a unicorn. These represent the supporters of the Royal Arms after the union of England and Scotland.

Two aboriginals in warlike clothing, representations of local natives, support the shield.

The elk in the crest was included as an example of the fauna of Newfoundland, but the elk has never been native to the province. It is possible that the animal was meant to be a caribou.

Motto:

QUAERITE PRIME REGNUM DEI (*Seek ye first the Kingdom of God*)

Flag

Adopted:

Act of Legislature assented to May 28, 1980

Description:

The white symbolizes snow and ice; blue, the sea; red, human effort; and gold, confidence in the future. The two red triangles on the right stand for the mainland and island parts of the province, and the golden arrow represents hope for the future. The image of the trident on the flag emphasizes Newfoundland's continued dependence on fishing and the sea. When the flag is hung as a banner, the arrow assumes the aspect of a sword, a reminder of the sacrifices made in war.

Proportion:

Two by length and one by width

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

June 22, 1954

Description:

The insect-eating pitcher plant is the most unusual of Canada's official flowers. It was first chosen as a symbol of Newfoundland by Queen Victoria, to be engraved on the newly-minted Newfoundland penny. It was used on the island's coinage until 1938. In 1954, the pitcher plant was declared the official emblem of the province.

Other Provincial Symbols

Gemstone:

Labradorite

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Government
Publications

CA1
55
87C17



Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Mountain Avens

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Population (1984)	43 700
Area: Land	3 246 390 sq km
Fresh Water	133 294 sq km
Total	3 379 684 sq km
Capital	Yellowknife



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Origin of the Name

Most of today's Northwest Territories was known as the North-Western Territory until 1870. Then as now, the name is primarily descriptive of the location of the Territories.

History

The Northwest Territories were inhabited by Inuit and Indian tribes long before the Europeans started looking for the elusive Northwest Passage. Native Inuit included the MacKenzie, Copper, Caribou and Central tribes. There were also many Indian tribes when the Europeans first arrived, among them the Yellow-Knife, Chipewyan, Sekani, Beaver, Nahanni, Dogrib and Slave. Some Indian tribes in the area spoke a form of the Athabaskan language, the only native language in North America to have traces of an Asiatic origin.

The first European explorers were the Vikings, who sailed to the eastern Arctic about 1000 A.D. However, Martin Frobisher's expeditions in the 1570s were the first recorded visits to the Northwest Territories by an explorer. In 1610, Henry Hudson, while looking for the Northwest Passage, landed briefly on the western shore of the bay that bears his name. His discovery opened the interior of the continent for further exploration.

By the 1700s, the Northwest Territories were dominated by two fur-trading companies: the Hudson's Bay Company based in London, England, and the North West Company based in Montreal.

In 1870, the British government transferred control of the North-Western Territory to Canada, and the Hudson's Bay Company sold Rupert's Land for 300,000 pounds sterling. The area was renamed the North West Territories. Ten years later the British government annexed the islands of the Arctic archipelago to Canada, which also became part of the Territories.

At some time in their history, the Northwest Territories have included all of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon, and most of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

In 1870, the original tiny province of Manitoba was carved out of the area. In 1905, both Alberta and Saskatchewan were created from the Territories. Manitoba was increased in size in 1880 by taking land from the Territories. In 1898, Yukon became a separate territory. Finally in 1912, the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were enlarged and the Northwest Territories assumed their current boundaries, divided into two districts.

The Northwest Territories remain the largest political subdivision in Canada, with 34.1 percent of the total area of the country.

Date of Entry into Confederation

The Northwest Territories became part of Canada when, in 1870, the British government transferred the North-Western Territory and the Hudson's Bay Company sold Rupert's Land to Canada.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Granted by Queen Elizabeth II on February 24, 1956.

Description:

The white upper third of the shield represents the polar icepack and is crossed by a wavy blue line that symbolizes the Northwest Passage. The lower portion is divided diagonally by a wavy line which represents the treeline; the green stands for the forested areas south of the tree-line, and the red represents the tundra to the north. Minerals and fur, the important bases of northern wealth, are represented by gold billets in the green section and the mask of a white fox in the red. The crest is supported by two narwhals, and the compass rose between them represents the North Pole.

Flag

Adopted:

Ordinance of the Territorial Council assented to January 1, 1969.

Description:

The blue panels at either end of the flag represent the lakes and waters of the Territories. The white centre panel symbolizes the ice and snow of the North, and contains the shield from the arms of the Territories. There was a nationwide competition in 1968 to design the territorial flag; the winner was Robert Bessant of Margaret, Manitoba.

Proportion:

Four by length and two by width. There are three vertical panels; the central one is as wide as the other two combined.

Floral Emblem

Adopted:

1957

Description:

The mountain avens is a member of the rose family, and grows in the Eastern and Central Arctic on high, barren, rocky ground. It has narrow basal leaves, and supports a single white flower on a short stem.

Other Territorial Symbols:

Mineral:

Native gold

Tartan:

The Northwest Territories Tartan (registered with the Court of the Lord Lyon, King of Arms of Scotland).

YUKON

GOVERNMENT
Publications

CAI
SS
87C17



Flag



Coat of Arms



Floral Emblem
Fireweed

YUKON

Population (1984) 22 200

Area: Land 478 034 sq km

Fresh Water 4 481 sq km

Total 482 515 sq km

Capital Whitehorse



YUKON

Origin of the Name

The name Yukon was first used by the Hudson's Bay Company trader John Bell in 1846. He called it "Yucon," derived from the Loucheaux Indian word "Yuchoo," meaning the big or greatest river. The Yukon River is the fifth largest in North America.

History

Yukon was the first area in Canada to be settled by man. Historians speculate that men and animals once came to North America from Asia across the Bering Strait land bridge. Dialects of Athapaskan, the only Indian language having definite traces of an Asiatic origin, are spoken by the Loucheaux, Han, Tutchone, Kaska-Dena and Tagish Indians. In the south-central part of the territory, the people and language are inland Tlingit, the same as their neighbours and relatives of the coastal Alaskan panhandle.

In 1825, John Franklin became the first European to reach the Yukon when he followed the Arctic shoreline looking for the Northwest Passage. By 1846, the Hudson's Bay Company had established a trading post at Fort Selkirk in central Yukon. However, because of the remote location and the severe climate, the population remained sparse until the discovery of gold.

Between 1897 and 1904, more than \$100 million in gold was found in the area surrounding the Klondike River. After the initial discovery at Rabbit Creek (later renamed Bonanza Creek) in 1896, the Klondike became one of the most populous of all regions in northwestern Canada. The city of Dawson was established to accommodate the huge influx of prospectors. There were more than 40,000 people in Dawson at the peak of Klondike fever and it became the new Territory's capital city. In 1898, the *Yukon Act* provided for a Commissioner and an elected legislative assembly, whose size has historically varied on the basis of population.

Once the excitement — and the gold — had disappeared, so did most of the population. Today, Dawson's population is well under 1,000. Whitehorse, which is farther south, is now the Yukon's capital.

The population of Yukon today is approximately 25,000.

The Klondike is still a major tourist attraction in Yukon. August 17 is an annual holiday to celebrate the anniversary of the initial discovery of gold at Bonanza Creek.

In 1970, a small Executive Committee was established to assist the Territorial Commissioner in the executive function, and the elected members of the Executive Committee or Council have progressively assumed greater responsibilities. With the introduction of party politics into the general election of the Legislative Assembly in 1978, the Commissioner no longer participates in the Executive Council, and the elected leader of the majority party in the Legislature is the Government Leader. The Government Leader has the authority to determine the size of and the appointments to the Executive Council, paralleling the function of the Premiers and their Cabinets in the provinces.

Date of Entry into Confederation

Present-day Yukon was part of the old North-Western Territory. In 1870, Canada acquired this territory, together with Rupert's Land, and the entire region north of the 60th parallel was known as the Northwest Territories. The boundaries of Yukon were first drawn in 1895, when it became a district of the Northwest Territories. The sudden increase in population during the Klondike gold rush prompted the federal government to give Yukon more control over its affairs. It became a separate territory in 1898 with passage of the *Yukon Act*.

Armorial Bearings

Adopted:

Granted by Queen Elizabeth II on February 24, 1956, and adopted by the Yukon Legislative Council on November 5, 1956.

Description:

The Cross of St. George at the top of the shield refers to the early explorers and fur traders from England, and the roundel of heraldic fur in the centre of the cross symbolizes the fur trade. The wavy white and blue vertical stripes in the lower part

represent the Yukon River and the rivers and creeks where gold was discovered. The red spire-like forms represent the mountains of Yukon, and two gold discs in each spire symbolize the Territory's mineral resources. The crest is a malamute dog standing on a mound of snow. The dog played an important role in the early history of Yukon and is noted for its loyalty, stamina and strength.

Flag

Adopted:

Ordinance of the Territorial Council assented to December 1, 1967

Description:

The flag consists of three vertical panels. The green panel on the staff side symbolizes the green taiga forests, the white in the centre, the winter snows, and the blue on the fly represents the deep blue of the northern waters. The centre panel also features the floral emblem, the fireweed, and the Arms of Yukon. The flag was designed by Lynn Lambert, a Haines Junction student, who won the flag-designing competition during Canada's centennial year.

Proportion:

The flag is two by length and one by width. The centre vertical panel is one and a half times the width of the other two.

Floral Emblem

Adopted: November 16, 1957

Description:

The fireweed is a pale purple flower that grows in abundance throughout the territory and blooms during June, July and August. The hardy fireweed is so named because it is usually the first flower to appear in burned-over areas.

Other Territorial Symbols

Gemstone: Lazulite

Bird: The Common Raven

Tartan: The Yukon Tartan

THE CANADIAN SYMBOLS KIT

One of the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship is a knowledge on one's country – its geography, history and symbols. This package has been designed to assist Canadians in increasing their knowledge of their country and the many symbols that make us a distinct people among the nations of the world.

The Canadian Symbols Kit can be used to heighten not only our awareness of our country but also our sense of celebration in being Canadian. National holidays, such as Victoria Day and Canada Day, and special events, such as Citizenship Week, are opportune times for all Canadians to reflect upon their knowledge of and pride in their country.

The cards in this kit portray symbols of our nation, provinces and territories. In addition, they provide accompanying text on the reverse side that will lead to an increase sense of appreciation for these uniquely Canadian symbols. The provincial-territorial cards appear in the official order of precedence, reflecting the order in which they entered confederation.

The Canadian Symbols Kit is a celebration in symbols of what we are as a people. Share it with your family and friends so that every day is a time to celebrate being a Canadian and in knowing how fortunate we are to belong to this vast and beautiful land.

Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law:

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

1. The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

Fundamental Freedoms

2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: *(a)* freedom of conscience and religion; *(b)* freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication; *(c)* freedom of peaceful assembly; and *(d)* freedom of association.

Democratic Rights

3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein. 4. (1) No House of Commons and no legislative assembly shall continue for longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at a general election of its members. (2) In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of Commons may be continued by Parliament and a legislative assembly may be continued by the legislature beyond five years if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons or the legislative assembly, as the case may be. 5. There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

Mobility Rights

6. (1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada. (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right *(a)* to move to and take up residence in any province; and *(b)* to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province. (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to *(a)* any laws or practices of general application in force in a province other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of province of present or previous residence; and *(b)* any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a qualification for the receipt of publicly provided social services. (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration in a province of conditions of individuals in that province who are socially or economically disadvantaged if the rate of employment in that province is below the rate of employment in Canada.

Legal Rights

7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice. 8. Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure. 9. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. 10. Everyone has the right on arrest or detention *(a)* to be informed promptly of the reasons therefor; *(b)* to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right; and *(c)* to have the validity of the detention determined by way of *habeas corpus* and to be released if the detention is not lawful. 11. Any person charged with an offence has the right *(a)* to be informed without unreasonable delay of the specific offence; *(b)* to be tried within a reasonable time; *(c)* not to be compelled to be a witness in proceedings against that person in respect of the offence; *(d)* to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; *(e)* not to be denied reasonable bail without



CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

just cause; *(f)* except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal, to the benefit of trial by jury where the maximum punishment for the offence is imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment; *(g)* not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Canadian or international law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations; *(h)* if finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again and, if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again; and *(i)* if found guilty of the offence and if the punishment for the offence has been varied between the time of commission and the time of sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser punishment. 12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. 13. A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence. 14. A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

Equality Rights

15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. (2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

Official Languages of Canada

16. (1) English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the Parliament and government of Canada. (2) English and French are the official languages of New Brunswick and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the legislature and government of New Brunswick. (3) Nothing in this Charter limits the authority of Parliament or a legislature to advance the equality of status or use of English and French. 17. (1) Everyone has the right to use English or French in any debates and other proceedings of Parliament. (2) Everyone has the right to use English or French in any debates and other proceedings of the legislature of New Brunswick. 18. (1) The statutes, records and journals of Parliament shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative. (2) The statutes, records and journals of the legislature of New Brunswick shall be printed and published in English

and French and both language versions are equally authoritative.

19. (1) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court established by Parliament. (2) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court of New Brunswick. 20. (1) Any member of the public in Canada has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any head or central office of an institution of the Parliament or government of Canada in English or French, and has the same right with respect to any other office of any such institution where *(a)* there is a significant demand for communications with and services from that office in such language; or *(b)* due to the nature of the office, it is reasonable that communications with and services from that office be available in both English and French. (2) Any member of the public in New Brunswick has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any office of an institution of the legislature or government of New Brunswick in English or French. 21. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any right, privilege or obligation with respect to the English and French languages, or either of them, that exists or is continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada. 22. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English or French.

Minority Language Educational Rights

23. (1) Citizens of Canada *(a)* whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or *(b)* who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where the language in which they received that instruction is the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province, have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province. (2) Citizens of Canada of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English or French in Canada, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language. (3) The right of citizens of Canada under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of a province *(a)* applies wherever in the province the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision to them out of public funds of minority language instruction; and *(b)* includes, where the number of those children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds.

Enforcement

24. (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances. (2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

General

25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including *(a)* any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and *(b)* any rights or freedoms that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired. 26. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada. 27. This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians. 28. Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons. 29. Nothing in this Charter abrogates or derogates from any rights or privileges guaranteed by or under the Constitution of Canada in respect of denominational, separate or dissentient schools. 30. A reference in this Charter to a province or to the legislative assembly or legislature of a province shall be deemed to include a reference to the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, or to the appropriate legislative authority thereof, as the case may be. 31. Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

Application of Charter

32. (1) This Charter applies *(a)* to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; and *(b)* to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province. (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), section 15 shall not have effect until three years after this section comes into force. 33. (1) Parliament or the legislature of a province may expressly declare in an Act of Parliament or of the legislature, as the case may be, that the Act or a provision thereof shall operate notwithstanding a provision included in section 2 or sections 7 to 15 of this Charter. (2) An Act or a provision of an Act in respect of which a declaration made under this section is in effect shall have such operation as it would have but for the provision of this Charter referred to in the declaration. (3) A declaration made under subsection (1) shall cease to have effect five years after it comes into force or on such earlier date as may be specified in the declaration. (4) Parliament or a legislature of a province may re-enact a declaration made under subsection (1). (5) Subsection (3) applies in respect of a re-enactment made under subsection (4).

Citation

34. This Part may be cited as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.



WHERE TO WRITE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



Information on the Crown in Canada and poster size photographs of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Excellency the Governor General, suitable for framing, are available from:

The Press Office
Government House
1 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A1
(613) 993-8157

Since 1868, the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada has held responsibility for promoting understanding and awareness of Canada's national symbols and for organizing state ceremonies. The Department gives advice, assistance and information on such matters to provincial and territorial governments, institutions and organizations as well as the general public.

For further enquiries, please contact:

State Ceremonial
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Telephone: (819) 994-1616



Government of Ontario
Information Services Branch
Room M1-51
MacDonald Block
900 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N3
Tel.: (416) 965-4008
or English 1-800-268-3735 (except
Yukon & N.W.T.)
French 1-800-268-3736



Communication-Québec Branch
1037 de la Chevrotière Street
Québec, Québec G1R 4Y7
Tel.: (418) 643-1430



Supervisor of Public Inquiries
Department of Government Services
P.O. Box 54
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2L4
Tel.: (902) 424-5200



New Brunswick Inquiries
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1
Tel.: Toll free — 1-800-442-4400



Travel Manitoba
Department 6001
7th floor — 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3H8
Tel.: (204) 945-3777
Toll free — 1-800-665-0040



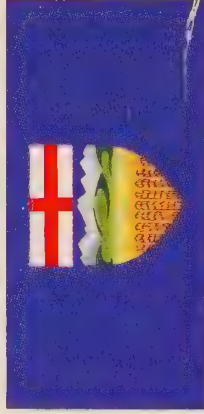
Tourguides
Office of the Provincial Secretary
Ministry of Government Services
Government of British Columbia
Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4
Tel.: (604) 387-3046



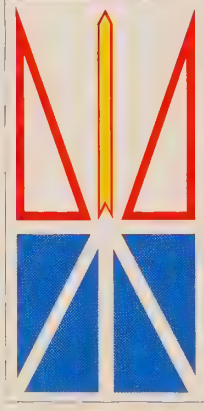
Island Information Service
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 892-3428



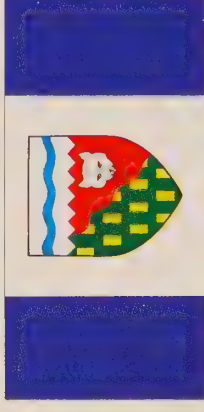
Visual Identity Office
Department of Supply and Services
2045 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7
Tel.: (306) 787-6283



Tourism Alberta
12th floor, Capital Square
10065 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0N4
Tel.: (403) 427-4321
Toll free — ask operator for Zenith 22333



Department of Development & Tourism
Tourism Branch
P.O. Box 2016
St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5R8
Tel.: (709) 576-2830



Department of Culture &
Communications
Government of Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1320
Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7442

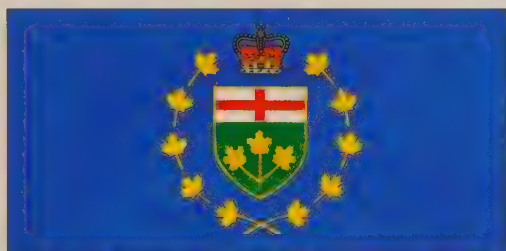


The Inquiry Centre
Executive Council Office
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Tel.: (403) 667-5811 or 667-5812

Canada

THE CROWN IN CANADA – II

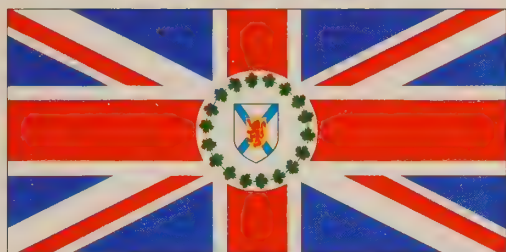
The Flags of the Lieutenant Governors



Ontario



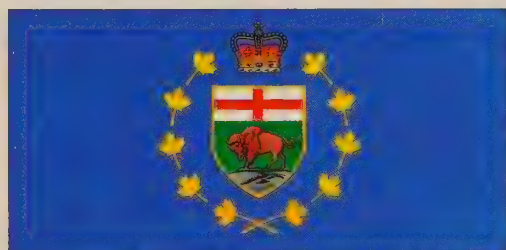
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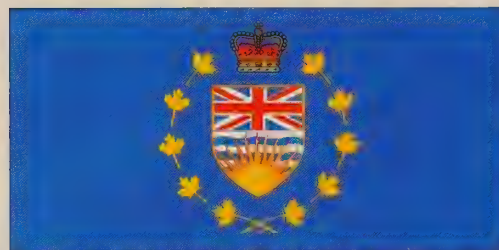
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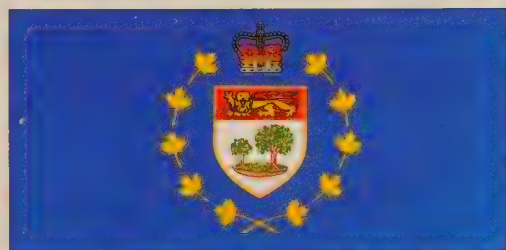
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Manitoba



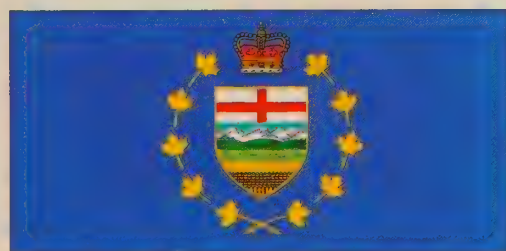
British Columbia



Prince Edward Island



Saskatchewan



Alberta



Newfoundland

CANADA

The Flags of the Lieutenant Governors

At the request of individual provincial governments, the Governor General has approved, in the name of The Queen, new standards to be used by the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba and Newfoundland. These standards identify them as the Queen's representatives at the provincial level. The new standard is a royal blue flag charged with the shield of the arms of the province surrounded by a circlet of 10 gold stylized maple leaves, representing the provinces of Canada. Above all of this is a St. Edward's crown, which symbolizes the dignity of the Lieutenant Governor as the Sovereign's representative in the province.

The new design was approved in 1981 for Ontario (June 27), New Brunswick (September 22), Saskatchewan (September 26), Alberta (September 26), and Prince Edward Island (November 18). British Columbia's design was approved on February 1, 1982, Manitoba's on May 11, 1984 and Newfoundland's in January 1987.

The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec has been using a blue flag charged with the Arms of Quebec within a white disk since 1952. The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia still uses the flag approved by the United Kingdom Colonial Office in 1871. It includes the Royal Union Flag, being charged with the shield of arms of the province within a white disk circled by a garland of green maple leaves.

O CANADA

*O Canada!
Our home and native land!
True patriot love
in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts
we see thee rise,
The True North
strong and free!
From far and wide,
O Canada,
We stand on guard
for thee.
God keep our land
glorious and free!
O Canada,
we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada,
we stand on guard for thee.*



*O Canada!
Terre de nos aïeux,
Ton front est ceint
de fleurons glorieux!
Car ton bras
sait porter l'épée,
Il sait porter
la croix!
Ton histoire
est une épopée
Des plus
brillants exploits.
Et ta valeur,
de foi trempée,
Protégera nos foyers
et nos droits,
Protégera nos foyers
et nos droits.*

The
Maple Leaf



The Beaver

CANADA

The National Anthem

"O Canada" was proclaimed Canada's national anthem on July 1, 1980, 100 years after it was first sung on June 24, 1880. The music was composed by Calixa Lavallée, a well-known composer; French lyrics to accompany the music were written by Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier. The song gained steadily in popularity. Many English versions have appeared over the years. The version, on which the official English lyrics are based, was written in 1908 by Mr. Justice Robert Stanley Weir. The official English version includes changes recommended in 1968 by a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons. The French lyrics remain unaltered.

OTHER CANADIAN SYMBOLS

The Maple Leaf

The maple leaf was first associated with Canada as early as the 1700s. In 1834, the first St. Jean Baptiste Society in North America made the maple leaf its emblem. In 1848, the Toronto literary annual *The Maple Leaf* referred to it as the chosen emblem of Canada. By 1860, the maple leaf was incorporated into the badge of the 100th Regiment (Royal Canadians) and was used extensively in decorations for the visit of The Prince of Wales that year.

Alexander Muir wrote *The Maple Leaf Forever* as Canada's Confederation song in 1867; it was regarded as the national song for several decades. The coats of arms created the next year for Ontario and Quebec both included the maple leaf.

The maple leaf today appears on the penny. However, between 1876 and 1901, it appeared on all Canadian coins. The modern one-cent piece has two maple leaves on a common twig, a design that has gone almost unchanged since 1937.

During the First World War, the maple leaf was included in the badge of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. From 1921, the Coat of Arms included three maple leaves as a distinctive Canadian emblem. Since 1965, with the proclamation of Canada's new flag, the maple leaf has become the most prominent Canadian symbol.

The Beaver

After the early European explorers had realized that Canada was not the spice-rich Orient, the main mercantile attraction was the beaver population numbering in the millions. In the late 1600s and early 1700s, the fashion of the day demanded fur hats, which needed beaver pelts. As these hats became more popular, the demand for the pelts grew.

King Henry IV of France saw the fur trade as an opportunity to acquire much-needed revenue and to establish a North American empire. Both English and French fur traders were soon selling beaver pelts in Europe at 20 times their original purchase price.

The trade of beaver pelts proved so lucrative that the Hudson's Bay Company honoured the buck-toothed little animal by putting it on the shield of its coat of arms in 1678. (Sir William Alexander, who was granted title to Nova Scotia in 1621, had been the first to include the beaver in a coat of arms.)

The Hudson's Bay Company's shield consists of four beavers separated by a red St. George's Cross and reflects the importance of this industrious rodent to the company. A coin was created to equal the value of one beaver pelt.

Also, in 1678 Louis de Buade de Frontenac, then Governor of New France, suggested the beaver as a suitable emblem for the colony, and proposed it be included in the armorial bearings of the City of Quebec. In 1690, in commemoration of France's successful defence of Quebec, the 'Kebeca Liberata Medal' was struck. A seated woman, representing France, with a beaver at her feet, representing Canada, appeared on the back.

The beaver was included in the armorial bearings of the City of Montreal when it was incorporated as a city in 1833. Sir Sandford Fleming assured the beaver a position as a national symbol when he featured it on the first Canadian postage stamp - the 'Three Penny Beaver' of 1851.

Despite all this recognition, the beaver was close to extinction by the mid-19th century. There were an estimated six million beaver in Canada before the start of the fur trade. During its peak, 100,000 pelts were being shipped to Europe each year; the Canadian beaver was in danger of being wiped out. Luckily, about that time, Europeans took a liking to silk hats and the demand for beaver pelts all but disappeared.

The beaver attained official status as an emblem of Canada when an "act to provide for the recognition of the beaver (*castor canadensis*) as a symbol of the sovereignty of Canada" received royal assent on March 24, 1975.

Today, thanks to conservation and silk hats, the beaver - the largest rodent in Canada - is alive and well all over the country.

Tartans

Maple Leaf

Approved for use in the Canadian Armed Forces on March 11, 1970.

Royal Canadian Air Force

Approved by the Court of Lord Lyon, King of Arms of Scotland, August 15, 1942.

CANADA

Publication

CA
- 87C17

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

*God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!*

DIEU PROTÈGE LA REINE

*Dieu protège la reine
De sa main souveraine!
Vive la reine!
Qu'un règne glorieux,
Long et victorieux
Rende son peuple heureux.
Vive la reine!*



Royal Union Flag
(or Union Jack)



The Commonwealth

CANADA

"God Save the Queen"

The anthem originated as a patriotic song in London, England, in 1745. Neither the author nor the composer is known. The royal anthem is performed officially in Canada in the presence of members of the Royal Family, as part of the Salute accorded to the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors, and on other occasions.

Royal Union Flag

Taking its present form from the royal flag of 1606, the original Union Flag first came into use in Canada with the British settlement in Nova Scotia after 1621. Following the *Act of Union* between Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, the Union Flag was proclaimed in its present form. In 1869, the Union Flag was incorporated into an official flag for the Lieutenant Governors of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Union Flag was the affirmed national symbol from 1904 and was the flag under which Canadian troops fought during the First World War. On December 18, 1964, Parliament approved the continued use of the Union Flag as a symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations and of her allegiance to the Crown.

Today, the Union Flag may be flown along with the National Flag at federal buildings, airports and military bases on special occasions, such as the Queen's birthday, the anniversary of the Statute of Westminster (December 11), Commonwealth Day (second Monday in March) and during Royal Visits.

The Union Jack is prominent in the armorial bearings of the province of British Columbia and in the flags of the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba.

The Commonwealth

Forty-nine independent countries are members of the Commonwealth. This loose, voluntary association of Britain and most of her former colonies comprises a quarter of the world's nations — over one billion people.

Countries belong to the Commonwealth because they value it as an association. It spans all continents and forms a bridge between races and religions and between rich and poor. It enables people to discuss their common problems frankly and to work together in finding solutions.

With Confederation in 1867, Canada became the first federation in the British Empire. Its size, economic strength and seniority enabled it to become a leader in the widening of colonial autonomy and the transformation of the Empire into a Commonwealth of equal nations.

In a process of organic historical growth, the Commonwealth of today has succeeded the British Commonwealth (a title discarded in 1951) which in turn grew out of the old British Empire. The emergence of today's Commonwealth of equal partners, devoted to co-operation in the interests of freedom and development, began with the independence of the dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Legal expression was given in the Statute of Westminster 1931.

The Commonwealth of today bears little resemblance to the Empire from which it grew. It began to take its modern form with the granting of independence to India in 1947. Two years later, India became a republic and the Commonwealth adapted itself to accept countries that owed no allegiance to the British Crown. All Commonwealth countries regard Queen Elizabeth II as a symbol of the association and as such the Head of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth has grown as former colonies in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific were granted their independence and chose to remain members of the association. With a multiracial composition, the Commonwealth has become more representative of the world community and has increased in influence.

All members are equal within the association. Each is free to follow its own policies, but all subscribe to a set of common ideals agreed to by Commonwealth prime ministers and presidents in 1971. The Declaration of Commonwealth Principles they adopted expresses their commitment to international peace and order, equal rights for all citizens, the liberty of the individual, opposing colonial domination and racial oppression, and a resolve to achieve a fairer global society.

In the last three decades, the Commonwealth has been active in hastening decolonization and promoting social and economic development. It has launched many programs of co-operation and works with other nations and groups in seeking to correct the imbalances between rich and poor countries.

Official Colours

History records that at the time of the first Crusade, Bohémond I, a Norman lord, had cut from his cloaks red crosses which he distributed to 10,000 crusaders. The crusaders wore the crosses on their clothes as a distinguishing mark, since they had no uniform to indicate their identity.

In succeeding Crusades, each nation was designated by a cross of a different colour. For a long time, France used a red cross on its banners, while England carried a white cross. In the course of history, red and white alternated as the national colours of France and England.

White and red were officially designated as the colours for Canada in the proclamation of Canada's coat of arms by King George V in 1921.

HISTORICAL FLAGS

St. George's Cross



Fleur-de-lis

Royal Union Flag
(1606-1800)



Red Ensign

CANADA

St. George's Cross

This English flag of the 15th century was likely the first flag to fly over what is now Canada. The St. George's Cross was carried by John Cabot, a Venetian sailing under English colours, when he reached the east coast of Canada in 1497. The St. George's Cross is prominent in many provincial and territorial armorial bearings.

Fleur-de-lis

The fleur-de-lis was a symbol of French sovereignty in Canada from 1534, when Jacques Cartier landed and claimed the New World for France, until the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763, when Canada was ceded to the United Kingdom. Although a number of French military flags were used in Canada during this period, including the white flag of la marine royale after 1674, the fleur-de-lis held a position of some prominence. It reappeared as a symbol of French heritage in the arms granted to Quebec by Queen Victoria in 1868. In 1948, the Quebec government adopted the fleurdelisé as its provincial flag. It also appears in the armorial bearings of Canada and New Brunswick.

Royal Union Flag

(1606-1800)

Following the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763, the official British flag was the two-crossed jack or the Royal Union Flag. First proclaimed as a royal flag in 1606 after James VI of Scotland became James I of England, it combined England's flag of a red St. George's Cross on a white background with Scotland's flag, a white St. Andrew's cross on a dark blue background. After the legislative union of England and Scotland in 1708, the Union Flag was adopted as the Royal Flag for the United Kingdom.

In the years between the *Treaty of Paris* and the American revolution, the Royal Union Flag was used at all British establishments on the North American continent from Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico. Following the revolution, those colonists who remained loyal to the crown and fought under this flag settled in many parts of what are now Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This flag is often referred to as the flag of Canada's United Empire Loyalists.

Following the *Act of Union* between Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, the diagonal Cross of St. Patrick, red on white, was incorporated and gave the Royal Union Flag its present-day configuration.

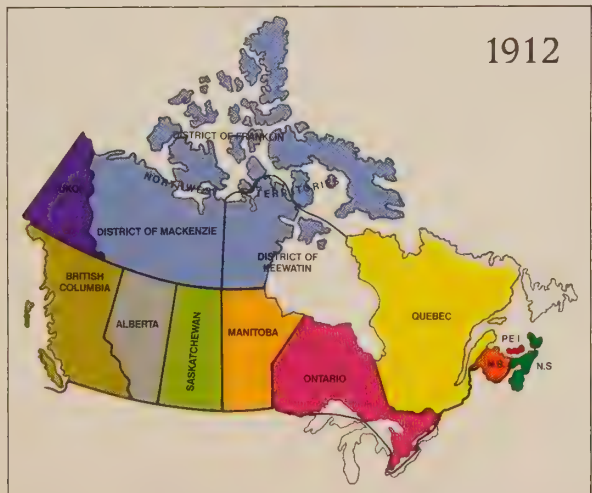
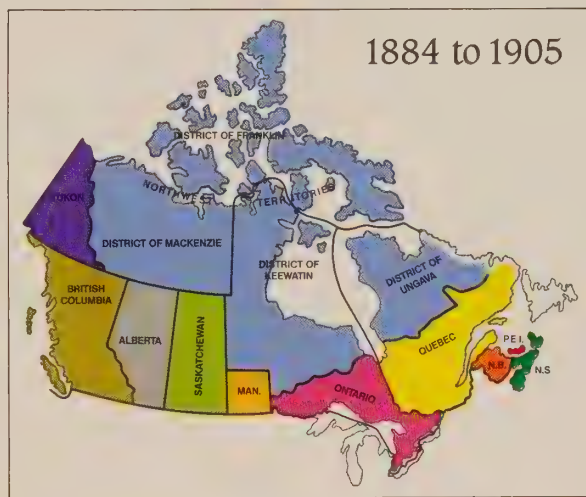
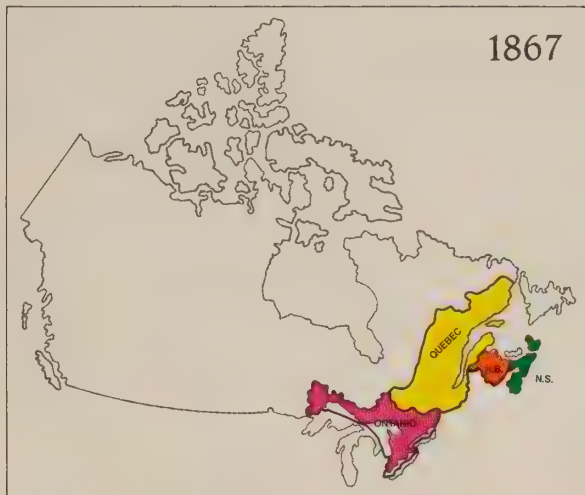
Canadian Red Ensign

The Red Ensign was created in 1707 as the flag of the British merchant marine. From approximately 1870 to 1904, it was used on land and sea as Canada's flag, with the quartered arms of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the fly. Although its use on land had never been authorized except by public sanction, in 1892 the British Admiralty approved the use of the Red Ensign for Canadian use at sea. This gave rise to the name 'the Canadian Red Ensign'.

As new provinces entered Confederation, or when they received some mark of identification, sometimes from their seal, the device was incorporated into the shield of the flag. By the turn of the century, the shield comprised the arms of the seven provinces then in Confederation. In 1924, this unofficial version of the Canadian Red Ensign was changed when, through an Order in Council, the Canadian government authorized the placing of the arms, granted in 1921 by King George V, in the fly of the flag. At this time, it was approved for use on Canadian government buildings abroad. A similar order in 1945 authorized its use on federal buildings within Canada until a new national flag was adopted.

The Red Ensign was replaced by the red and white maple leaf flag on February 15, 1965.

HISTORICAL BOUNDARIES



CANADA

Map 1 1867

1867 — The new country of Canada was no larger than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the land near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the St. Lawrence River and the north side of the Great Lakes.

Map 2 1870 to 1873

1870 — The British government transferred control of the North-West Territory to Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company sold Rupert's Land to the new nation. The province of Manitoba was created out of this vast area; it was small by Canadian standards — 36,000 km² — and consisted of the land around the Red River. The rest of the newly-acquired land was called the Northwest Territories.

1871 — The British colony of British Columbia became a province.

1873 — The small island colony of Prince Edward Island, which had rejected Confederation six years earlier, joined the union.

Map 3 1874 to 1882

1874 — Provisional boundaries for the province of Ontario were established.

1876 — The District of Keewatin, in the Northwest Territories, was created.

1880 — The British transferred ownership of the islands of the Arctic archipelago to Canada.

1881 — Manitoba's boundaries were extended for the first time. This extension caused conflict between Manitoba and neighbouring Ontario. The new area added to Manitoba at this time was part of the area given to Ontario in 1874.

1882 — The Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska were formed in the Northwest Territories.

Map 4 1884 to 1905

1889 — The boundary dispute between Manitoba and Ontario was settled in Ontario's favour.

1895 — The Districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon were created in the Northwest Territories.

1898 — Quebec's boundaries were extended northward, the District of Keewatin was enlarged and the District of Yukon became a separate territory.

1903 — The British Columbia-Alaska boundary dispute was settled.

1905 — The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created out of the Districts of Athabaska, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, and the District of Keewatin was transferred to the newly-defined Northwest Territories.

Map 5 1912

1912 — The boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were extended northward to Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.

Map 6 1920 to 1949

1920 — The districts of the Northwest Territories were given their current boundaries.

1927 — The Quebec-Labrador boundary was delineated by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council.

1949 — Newfoundland joined Confederation.

Suggestions for Classroom Activities



Government
Publication

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These seven activity sheets have been designed to assist teachers in developing classroom programmes based on the theme of Canadian citizenship. Teachers are urged to take an integrated approach to the teaching of this study unit, taking advantage of possible learning experiences in all areas of the curriculum.

Teachers are encouraged to have the activity sheets colour photocopied and distributed to the students to foster classroom participation. The following teaching ideas, as well as the resource material found on the back of this card, are intended to be starting points for classroom activities. Teachers will want to adapt and modify these and other learning experiences to meet the needs of their particular class.

There are an endless number of possibilities for student participation, based on the material in this kit. For example, a quiz could be developed using information extracted from the text on the reverse side of the national, provincial and territorial cards. A possibility for more active student involvement would be to have the class participate in historical role playing. Some students could be assigned to represent provinces or territories already in Confederation while others would represent British North American colonies that are contemplating union with Canada. The resulting debate could lead to a greater understanding of our historical past as well as an appreciation of our evolution into nationhood and what it means to be a Canadian citizen.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

1 GETTING STARTED

Use the *Symbols Around Us* card to draw students' attention to every-day symbols that they encounter. Have students begin a symbol search using the newspaper, yellow pages, school, home, community and other sources that could spark a sense of adventure.

Present the enclosed map of Canada to your class. Discuss the various pictorial representations and identify the Canadian symbols found in various regions of the country.

2 CANADIAN FLAGS

Use the *Canadian Flags* card to identify the flags shown and discuss the story that each one tells.

Have students note where they see flags flying in their community. Assign students different provinces and territories and ask them to write an imaginative story of a young boy or girl in that area of the country.

3 COATS OF ARMS

Discuss the meaning of the coats of arms presented on the *Armorial Bearings* card. Translate Canada's motto (*A mari usque ad mare*) into as many languages as possible.

Have students use the *Personal Coat of Arms* card to tap their creativity in drawing a personal coat of arms containing their favourite and most important belongings.

4 EMBLEMS OF CANADA

Ask students to list where they see the beaver and maple leaf used as symbols during a one-week period. Have students draw maple leaves in various colours and make a collage.

5 FLORAL EMBLEMS

Use the *Floral Emblem* card to identify the floral emblems shown and to discuss the location and characteristics of each one.

Research the wildflowers growing near the school or at a local conservation area.

Create giant tissue paper imitations of the provincial and territorial flowers for a 'Canada Bouquet' in the school foyer or gym.

6 STAMPS OF CANADA

Use the *Stamps of Canada* card as a springboard for the study of Canadian stamps.

Student stamp collectors might enjoy presenting their collections to the class.

7 CANADIAN COINAGE

Using the *Canadian Coinage* card, assign students a different coin and ask them to explain what each pictorial representation means to them. Two teams of students could be assigned voyages on the *Bluenose* dime. Have each team tell their story of a 'week's voyage.'

8 SUPPLEMENTING ACTIVITIES

Encourage students to write a *What Canada Means to Me* essay and to investigate the schedule of events planned for upcoming holiday celebrations in their community. Write out the words to *O Canada* and *God Save the Queen* and have your students copy them down to foster memorization and a discussion of their meaning.

A year-end Canada Day assembly could involve displays of student work and class projects, choral readings, a guest speaker (local politician), Canadian folk songs, a Canada Cake prepared by students, slides brought in by students from trips taken to different parts of Canada, and a balloon release with special Canada Day messages attached.

SUGGESTED RESOURCES

✻ *PRINT RESOURCES*

- Armorial heritage in Canada of continental European families*/by Hans Dietrick Birk. — Toronto: Armorial Heritage Foundation, 1984. xiii, 235 p.
- A round table from sea to sea . . . the Order of Canada*/by Maxwell Cohen. — Ottawa: Honours Secretariat, Government House, 1979. 9, 9 p.
- A trip across Canada*/text by Terry Leeder. — Willowdale, Ont.: Hounslow Press, 1980. 48 p.
- Beddoe's Canadian heraldry*/by Alan Beddoe; revised by Strome Galloway. — Belleville, Ont.: Mika Pub. Co., 1981. 224 p.
- Canada Day: a conception, an approach and a proposal*/prepared by Betty Weinstein, Ruben F.W. Nelson and Paul-Émile Lamy. — Ottawa: Dept. of the Secretary of State, 1979. 27 leaves.
- Canada, stamps and stories: the Canadian heritage through the fascinating world of stamps with a catalogue of the postage stamps of Canada*/Ottawa: Canada Post Office, 1975. [14], 121 p.
- Canada: the treasure and the challenge*. — Montreal: Reader's Digest Association (Canada), 1978. 319 p.
- Canadian heraldry and flags: select bibliography* — Ottawa: Library of Parliament, 1981. 13 leaves.
- Canadian orders, decorations and medals* by F.J. Blatherwick. — Toronto: Unitrade Press, 1983. 123 p.
- Days to celebrate*/prepared by Bob Barton . . . [et al.]. — [Toronto]: Ministry of Education, 1982. 47, [1] p.
- Discovering Canada*/Ronald C. Kirbyson. — Scarborough, Ont.: Prentice-Hall Canada, 1982-1983. 3 v.
- Discovering Canada: sharing an identity: teacher's guide*/ Ronald C. Kirbyson; co-authors Colin M. Bain . . . [et al.]. — Scarborough, Ont.: Prentice-Hall Canada, 1985. vii, 129 p.
- Great young Canadians: a Canada Day salute*/researched and written by B & B Editorial Consulting Ltd. — Ottawa: Dept. of the Secretary of State, 1985. 20, 20 p.
- Heraldic design: A handbook for students*/by Heather Child — London: G. Bell and Sons Ltd., 1965.
- Historic Canada*/Kildare Dobbs and Marjorie Harris. — Toronto: Methuen, 1984. 195 p.
- New Brunswick: flags, arms, tartan, flower*. — [Fredericton: s.n., 1978?]. 1 leaf.
- Our Canada: a social and political history*/Daniel Francis and Sonia Riddoch. — Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1985. 432 p.
- Picture Division*/Raymond Véniza. — [Ottawa]: Public Archives Canada, 1984. vii, 40, 44, vii p.
- Presentation of a Queen's colour to the Royal Military College of Canada by His Excellency the Right Honourable Jules Léger, C.C., C.M.M., C.D., Governor General of Canada, 13 May 1976*. — Kingston: Royal Military College of Canada, 1976. 20 p.
- Stamp one . . . to now*. — Ottawa: Public Affairs Branch, Canada Post Office, [1978]. 8, 8 p.
- Symbols of splendour: heraldry in British Columbia 1778-1983: an exhibition at the Robson Square Media Centre, Vancouver, 23-26 September, 1983*/by Robert D. Watt. — North Vancouver, B.C.: B.C. and Yukon Chapter of the Heraldry Society of Canada, 1983 [28] p.
- The arms, flags and emblems of Canada*. — Ottawa: Deneau and Greenberg; Dept. of the Secretary of State, 1978. 86 p.
- The arms, flags and emblems of Canada*. — 3rd ed. — [Ottawa]: Deneau; Dept. of the Secretary of State, 1984, ii, 112 p.
- The Canada chart*/Alexander E.A. Lane. — [Ottawa]: Leaf Pub., 1983. iv, 42, 42, ii p.
- The Canadian coin*/by Joseph LeRoux. — Ed. 1983. — [Ottawa: s.n.], 1983. 220 p.

The Canadian stamp market guide/by Leaf Pub., [1983?]. ii, 42, 42, ii p.

The Charlton 1982 Canada stamp and storybook/compiled by James Montagnes. — 3rd ed. — [Toronto]: Charlton Press, 1981. 1 v.

Who's who in Québec — Montréal: Éditions biographiques canadiennes-françaises, 1920-

100 great Canadians/George Woodcock. — Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1980. 160 p.

✻ *RECORDS*

A song of Canada/Percy Simon. — Columbia Record, A1369.

O Canada (Canadian national hymn)/Calixa Lavallée. — Victor Record, 5517.

Our Canada: a social and political history/by Daniel Francis and Sonia Riddoch. — Manitoba Education, Special Materials Services.

Our hearts go out to you, Canada/Ernest R. Ball. — Columbia Record, R4000.

The Canadian guns: march/Lady Barrett-Lennard. — H.M.V. Victor Record, 17598.

Under blue Canadian skies: vocal with accordion/Vincent Rose. — Decca, 26216 — b.

✻ *FILMS*

A visit to Queen's Park. F.H. Carpenter Productions, 1983, 16 min.

Age of the beaver. National Film Board of Canada, 1952, 17 min.

Canada: today. Altantic Films, 1981, 28 min.

First winter. National Film Board of Canada, 1981, 27 min.

Maple Spring. Nelvana, 1978, 13 min.

O Canada. Errant Productions, 1977, 5 min.

Seaway to the heartland. National Film Board of Canada, 1975, 30 min.

The beaver. AIMS, 1980, 15 min.

The Canadian postcards: part 1. A&B Productions, 1977, 23 min.

The National scream. National Film Board of Canada, 1980, 28 min.

The unbroken line. National Film Board of Canada, 1979, 29 min.

Twenty million people. National Film Board of Canada, 1967, 26 min.

✻ *MULTIMEDIA KITS*

Canada: the true north strong and free. — Toronto: Moreland-Latchford, 1974. 1 box.

Cinemedia presents Canada's living heritage: a series of 4 sound filmstrips/produced by International Cinemedia Centre. — [Agincourt, Ont.]: Cinemedia, 1974. 1 box.

Cinemedia presents Canadians at war: the military story of a peaceful people: a series of 4 sound filmstrips/produced by International Cinemedia Centre. — [Agincourt, Ont.]: Cinemedia, 1974. 1 box.

Cinemedia presents how Canada is governed. — Toronto: Cinemedia: distributed by Visual Education Centre, 1978, 1 box.

Postage stamps tell Canada's story. — [Toronto]: Cinemedia, 1978. 1 box.

The Canadian flag. — [Toronto]: Cinemedia, 1976. 1 box.

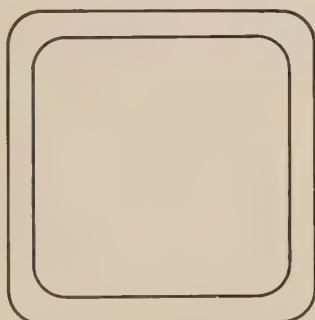
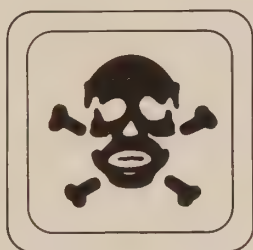
✻ *ADDITIONAL RESOURCES*

This is only a partial list of the many resources available and school teachers are encouraged to integrate a variety of other print and media resources, readily available from the school resource centre and through the board, in order to enrich and extend the study unit.

Symbols around us

We see symbols all around us every day. Symbols communicate a message to us in picture form. Symbols are used to identify companies, teams, rules, stores, products and many, many more things.

1. Can you identify each symbol below?
2. Where have you seen each one?
3. Why is each one so important to us?
4. Make a list of some other symbols you have seen. Compare lists with your friends and discuss them.



Make up a symbol that you think should be used and explain why.

Canadian flags

Government
Publications

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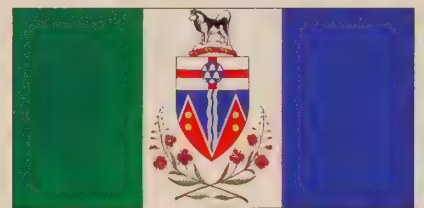
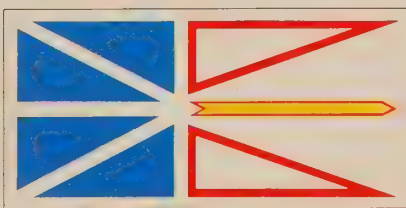
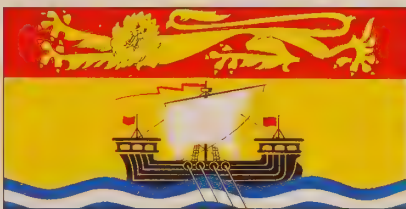
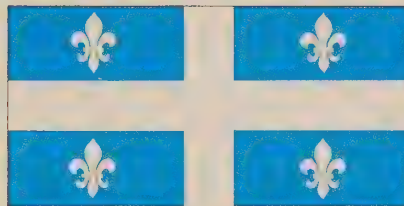
Every province and territory in Canada has its own flag. However, the one symbol that unites us all is the red and white national flag of Canada, first raised on February 15, 1965.

1. Label each flag below with the name of the province or territory to which it belongs.

2. Study the flags carefully. Do you see any features that are the same?

3. What story does each flag tell?

4. Make a list of all the different places in your community where the Canadian flag is being flown.

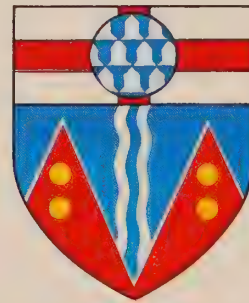
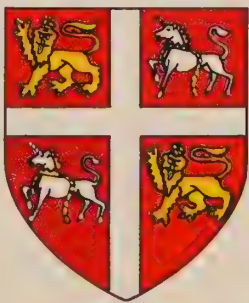
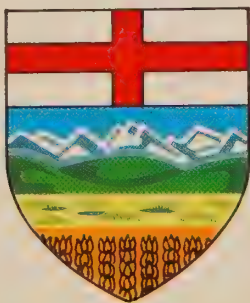
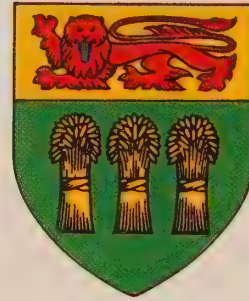
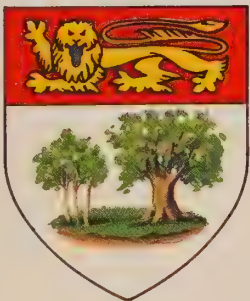
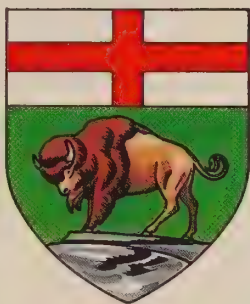
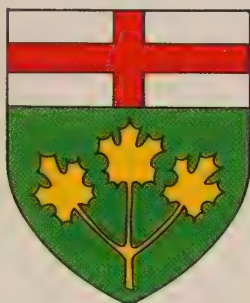


Armorial bearings

Coats of arms first appeared during the Middle Ages when they were painted on shields and banners to identify knights fighting in battles and tournaments. Today, countries have coats of arms which help identify them and help tell the story of their past.

1. Write the name of the Canadian province or territory to which each shield below belongs.

2. Study the shields carefully. Do you see any features that are the same?
3. What story does each shield tell?
4. The Canadian coat of arms is the only symbol that appears on every denomination of Canadian paper money. Look around. Can you find the coat of arms anywhere else?



Personal coat of arms

Coats of arms are symbols used to identify and represent royalty, countries, cities, hospitals, universities, individuals, private companies, and other corporate bodies. Coats of arms help to “tell the story” of the people they represent.

1. Create your own personal coat of arms by completing each section of the shield below.
2. When you are finished, share your coat of arms with a friend.
3. Now that you have made a coat of arms for yourself, you might like to design one for your class or school. Put it up for others to see.

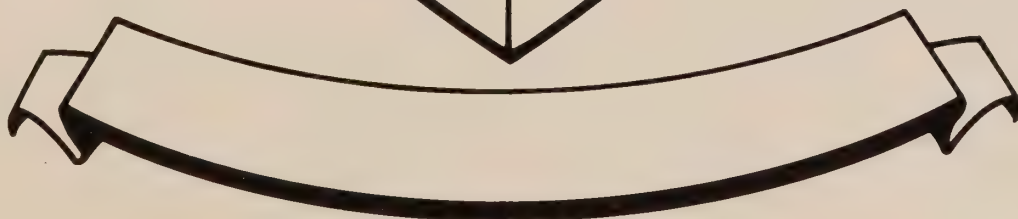
Something that
refers to Canada.

Something that I
have achieved.

Something that is
important to my
family.

Something that
relates to my
ancestors.

Something that
makes me happy.



Make up a personal motto.

Floral emblems

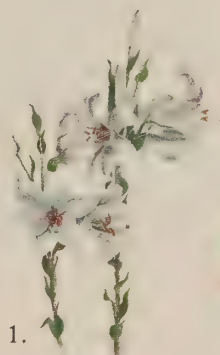
Each province and territory has adopted a special flower that serves as a symbol of that part of Canada. The floral emblem of each province and territory is listed below.



2. Canada does not have a national floral emblem. If you could pick one flower to represent our country, which one would it be? Why?

3. Of all the flowers you know, which one would you choose as your own floral emblem? Why?

1. Show the location of each floral emblem by putting the number beside each one in the correct circle on the map.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

Stamps of Canada

Stamp collecting is an excellent way to learn about people and happenings all over the world. You can discover a great deal about Canada by studying the words, pictures and symbols on its postage stamps. Stamps help to tell Canada's story.



Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II



Parliament Buildings
Ottawa



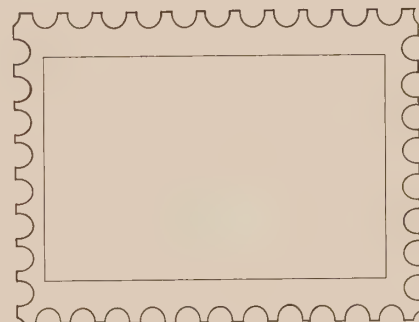
1. What is the predominant symbol on this stamp?
2. What does VR stand for?
What does this tell you about the age of the stamp?

The 50¢ Bluenose stamp was issued on January 6, 1929. The Bluenose was built in Nova Scotia, and has been called the greatest racing schooner of all time.

1. The Bluenose is the Canadian symbol that appears on one of our coins. Which one?
2. Can you spot another Canadian symbol in the top corners of this stamp?



1. What police force is shown on this stamp?
2. Make up a story about an average day for the Mountie and his horse.

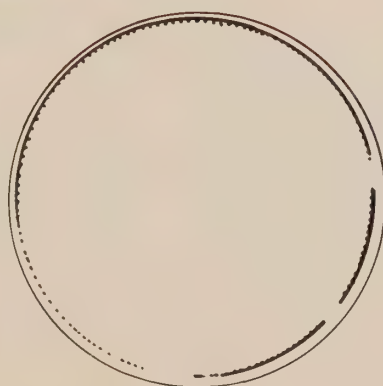


Create your own Canadian stamp in this space. You might like to use Canadian symbols in your design, or you could put your own ideas to work.

Canadian Coinage

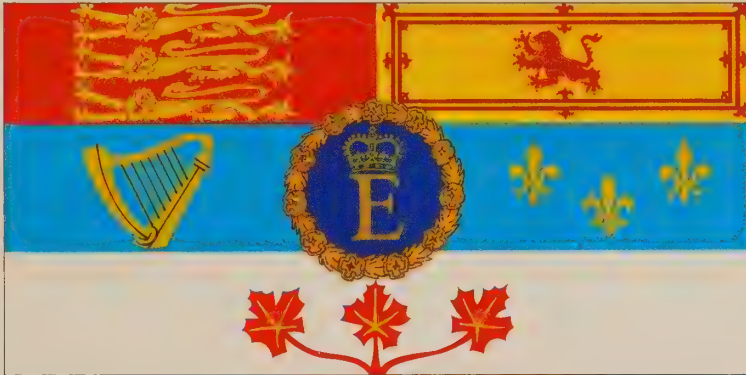
Canada did not have its own coins until the mid-1800s. Prior to this, coins from France, Great Britain, Spain, Spanish America, Portugal, and the United States were used.

1. Name each coin. What symbol appears on each?
2. How much would you have if you had one of each coin?
3. Whose picture is on the front of each coin? Why?



Think of a new design for a Canadian coin. Share your design with a friend.

THE CROWN IN CANADA – I



The Queen's Personal
Canadian Flag



Royal Cypher



The Crown

The
Governor General's
Flag



CANADA

Queen's Personal Canadian Flag

In 1962, Her Majesty The Queen adopted a personal flag specifically for use in Canada. The design comprises the Arms of Canada with the Queen's own device in the centre. The device - the initial 'E' surmounted by the St. Edward's Crown within a chaplet of roses - is gold on a blue background.

When The Queen is in Canada, this flag is flown, day and night, at any building in which she is in residence. Generally, the flag is also flown behind the saluting base when she conducts troop inspections, on all vehicles in which she travels, and on Her Majesty's Canadian ships (HMCS) when The Queen is aboard.

Royal Cypher

The Royal Cypher is the Queen's monogram (Elizabeth II Regina) below a crown. It is used in insignia of Orders, in decorations and medals, on various badges, and on stationery. The use of the Royal Cypher denotes a close connection with the person of the Sovereign.

Crown

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, on her accession to the Throne in 1952, decided to use a heraldic representation of the crown which closely resembles the St. Edward's Crown, used for the Coronation.

Governor General's Flag

The coat of arms of the Governor General changes with each new Governor General, but the flag remains the same: the crest of the Royal Arms of Canada on a blue field. The crest consists of a lion wearing St. Edward's Crown, holding a red maple leaf in its front right paw, and standing on a wreath of red and white cloth. This flag was approved by Her Majesty The Queen in 1981.

The flag of The Governor General is flown, day and night, at any building in which Her Excellency is in residence. Generally, the flag is also flown behind the saluting base when The Governor General conducts troop inspections and on all vehicles in which she travels.



CANADA

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CANADIAN SYMBOLS

Every country has its own set of unique symbols. These establish an identity that sets the country apart from other nations of the world.


Symbols also tell the story of a nation, its people, environment and history. More important, symbols embody what a nation represents, both to other nations and to its citizens. They represent the values, goals and aspirations that are shared by all its citizens.

Canadian symbols are as diverse as Canada's history. The beaver tells of the importance of the fur trade, the maple tree tells of the early settlers and the magnificent forests. The fleur-de-lis is symbolic of France, one of the founding countries of Canada. The Union Jack, still prominent in Canada, shows our strong links with Britain.

Canada's symbols tell a story of a people made up of many different peoples. Our story includes

the Indians and Inuit who have lived in Canada long before recorded history; the English and French were the first Europeans to establish permanent settlements in Canada; and the many nationalities who settled this great land and are proud to call themselves Canadians.

Our wilderness is prominent in our symbols and reflects the importance of nature in the Canadian identity. Our abundance of animals and forests, lakes and rivers makes Canada special. We value our natural resources as we value our human resources.

Ours is a beautiful country with great potential. Canadians can, and should, be proud of what they have accomplished and of what they can look forward to. Our symbols reflect this and show the world how we feel about this great land of ours. 



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